THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

© COPYRIGHT 1929 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 232

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MODERN RUSH ENDS LETHARGY IN NEW ANGORA

Hurried Building and Quick Transport Are Keynote of Turkish Capital

SCENES OF SUBURBIA AT POPULAR RESORT

Watered Greens and Elegant Dwellings Replace Barren Wastes of a Year Ago

This is the first of two articles in which the Monitor correspondent describes his impressions of Angora, after a year's absence from the Turkish capital.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANGORA—Big changes and improvements during the past 12 months have transformed the Turkish capital. Even the trip from Constantinople to Angora is no longer arduous. On the contrary it can be made under the most comfortable conditions.

One leaves Haidar Pasha station, the western terminus of the Anatolian-Bagdad Railway, by express at 7 p. m. and by 9 a. m. to the minute, one is in Angora. With the comfortable and clean sleeper and a good restaurant car no cause for complaint exists. On only one question is there room for criticism—that of having to obtain permission to visit the capital. Despite all reforms and progress, foreigners can only come to Angora from Constantinople after having obtained a special permit from the political section of the Turkish police. This entails the visiting of police headquarters in Stambul, a lengthy and unpleasant proceeding, for there are invariably crowds of people there completing a hundred and one formalities. Apart from this one has to procure a stock of passport photographs because in Constantinople and in Angora the police require two or three copies for their files. Arrived in Angora, the police have to be informed of one's name, age, address, occupation, father's name, mother's name, where born, and the like, and only then is one free to look around.

Quick Transformations

It is a matter for wonder how, with the comparatively limited resources at their disposal, the Turks have been able to achieve such transformations in one short year. The barren plain which separated the town from the station is dotted with hundreds of residences. A garden, green and well kept, replaces the dust heap which surrounded the Parliament buildings. New and regular 'bus services communicate with outlying districts which did not exist a year ago. Dilapidated edifices which have once served as ministries have disappeared and in their places are massive constructions of the latest design. Two hotels, one luxurious and select, the other comfortable, modest and popular, now offer satisfactory accommodation to the visitors, provided reservations are made 15 or 20 days beforehand. Half a million trees, planted in the barrenest ground are making a brave fight to attain their purpose of screening Angora from its devastating dust clouds. Macadam roads lead out to Tchan Kaya, that village patronized by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, his ministers, and foreign embassies and legations, which like a piece of transplanted English countryside. Fountains play in the boulevard. The President's band plays nightly; grass plots adorn the roads which only months ago were rubble tracks. Yeni Shehir's 300 houses of 1928 have become multiplied to over 1000; the real estate business is making fortunes in a week.

All in a Rush

One sees people one knows, but they shout a hurried "How d'ye do" and disappear. No time to stop. Rush, rush, rush! This is the impression which the capital gives. Every year there is more rush. And with the new plans for building and embellishing, this pace will continue presumably for another five years.

Working hours start early and finish late. Despite the scorching sun, governmental departments function all the day through. Ministers interview scores of people daily and then get down to their own routine work after 6 p. m. Angora overflows with representatives of every commodity. The Government has only to beckon and salesmen will be struggling to enter the interested department, voluble as to the merits of their wares.

Only on Fridays is there any slackening off of work. But then everybody hurries off to the races to get what little excitement the capital has to offer.

In one sphere alone has there been little progress in Angora—that of amusement. The cinema is still without a competitor and thus it has not been judged necessary to expend any money on making it more comfortable or up-to-date.

Not one case of drunkenness did the writer see in Angora. Turkey's new capital is a most orderly town. Everywhere the military authorities are conspicuous. Ministers have military sentries, pickets line the road to the President's house, patrols are on watch in outlying districts, and even the race-course itself is under military guard. Every time the Ghazi motors into town his private mounted body guard is posted all along the roads through which he passes and it stays out until the signal of his safe return is given.

Artificial Leather From Chips and Dust

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Kharkov works of the Ukrainian Leather Trust for the utilization of waste material, successful experiments have been made in producing artificial leather, from leather chips and leather dust, says the British Russian Gazette.

The artificial leather is only a third the price of ordinary leather and can be used in place of certain sections of leather footwear.

Safety at Sea Treaty Placed Before Hoover

Pact Drafted by 18 Nations Expected to Be Operative After July 1, 1931

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has under advisement a convention for improving safety at sea that was formulated by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in London, at which the United States was represented. The treaty will become operative July 1, 1931, if by that date five signatories have ratified the pact.

Wallace H. White (R.) Representative from Maine, chairman of the American delegation to the conference, declared the convention dealt with the ship construction, life-saving air appliances, radio telegraphy, dissemination of meteorological data, ice patrol, distress signals, dangerous goods in cargo, proper manning of ships and the issuance of safety certificates.

The convention, in the opinion of Mr. White, "represents a marked advance over the present legal standards and practices of the world."

More stringent requirements are set forth concerning water-tight subdivisions and decks, fire-resisting bulkheads, exits and pumping apparatus. E. H. Rock, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, was chairman of the committee that framed the section on ship construction, and the American delegation made the proposals that were adopted.

"This charter," Mr. White said, "deals with structural matters and applies mainly to ships built after July 1, 1931. With respect to existing ships, so far as practicable and reasonable, the increased standards of safety obtain."

The regulations provide specifically that there must be accommodations in the lifeboats for all persons on board, and in addition buoyant apparatus for 25 per cent of the persons on board.

The new convention follows to some extent the provisions of 1914, which never went into effect because the World War interfered with their ratification.

"The new convention requires, subject to definite exemptions, that all passenger ships and all cargo ships of 1600 tons gross and over engaged on international voyages shall be fitted with radio," Mr. White said.

The north Atlantic ice patrol established by the 1914 convention is continued and its activities are enlarged. Routes across the Atlantic are dealt with. The regulations require the equipment of passenger ships of 5000 tons and over with radio compass.

Eighteen nations took part in this conference. If five of them deposit their ratification by July 1, 1931, the convention and regulations will go into effect for them that day.

Submarines Change Crews Under Water

SPEZIA, Italy (AP)—A new way of saving crews of sunken submarines has been perfected by the Italian Navy, and the submarines F-17 and Enrico Toti, at a depth of 70 feet, pased two men out of one into the other.

Italian engineers say that when a submarine sinks, another submarine can approach it under water and take off the stranded crew. The experiment was made by Commander Belloni and Da Pelo, a diver.

The men entered the conning tower of the Toti and groped their way to the F-17. They entered by means of a torpedo tube, to which was attached a large steel bowl in which the air, at a pressure of two atmospheres, kept the water out.

Commander Belloni was of the opinion that the crew of a sunken submarine at a reasonable depth may now be transferred to another submarine and carried to safety.

Several days ago the F-17 and N-5 carried out the experiment of approaching each other. They were able to touch gently at the same depth without damage.

WILL ATTEND AIR CUP RACES

ROME (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo, Under Secretary for Aviation, has left for London in order to be present in England at the Schneider cup air speed races next week. Italy's five aviator entrants had already left for England.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Young Folks' Page 8
The Home Forum 9
"Every one that asketh receiveth"
Music, Theaters, Art 12
Radio 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

RHINELAND FREE BY END OF JUNE, ALLIES PROMISE

Evacuation to Begin Now—Young Plan's Ratification to Bring Final Release

THE HAGUE (AP)—The creditor powers and the Germans have reached an agreement on the Young reparations plan at the Hague conference.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The final stage of the conference here on reparations to effect the Young plan of payments has been reached by an agreement between the occupying powers and Germany in the political committee. This is dependent upon the financial settlement, but there seems to be no doubt this will be effected at the next meeting of the six powers.

The agreement is that the French troops should evacuate the second zone of occupation at the end of December, the British and Belgian troops to withdraw completely by the same time. The latter two powers will start evacuation immediately. The French will begin evacuation of the third zone after ratification of the Young plan by the French and German Parliaments, the final date for total withdrawal being June 30, 1930.

In regard to the French demand for control of the demilitarized area, questions in dispute are to be settled by a conciliation commission established by the Locarno agreement, subject to the power of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations to make investigations and the right of all parties concerned to appeal to the Council. This is considered a satisfactory arrangement and the Germans admit it is proof that Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister desires to be a conciliator in the Rhineland occupation. It is expected that a plenary session of the conference will be held, Aug. 30. At any event Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, is going to Geneva Friday.

The British delegation gave a dinner party the night of Aug. 28 to the chiefs of the other delegations here to celebrate "the agreement in principle" on the Young plan of reparations payments.

Unfortunately, the celebration proved rather premature, for after dinner, when conversations were resumed between the chief delegates of the six powers to put finishing touches on the conference, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, supported by the German Finance Minister, Dr. R. Hilferding, and the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Julius Curtius, proved unexpectedly obdurate concerning the surrender of the German share of the Dawes plan surplus, the demand for an increase in the unconditional part of German annuities, and the costs of the Rhineland occupation after Sept. 1.

Dr. Stresemann adopted the method of Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, of holding out to the last, assuring the delegates of the occupying powers that it was impossible for the German Government to make the financial sacrifices demanded of it unless an early date were fixed for evacuation of the Rhineland. He held out most strongly against being obliged to pay the cost of occupation after Sept. 1, and for payment of compensation for damages done by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Anti-Alcohol Campaign Opens In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—A widespread anti-alcoholic campaign, backed by President Romero Bosque, many workers' organizations and the press, is being conducted in San Salvador.

In a letter recently to the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, President Romero Bosque declared that, in his opinion, 80 per cent of the crimes committed in the country originated from alcoholic abuses.

The Chief Executive on numerous occasions has censured the widespread consumption of intoxicating liquors and has expressed the desire that national production of the intoxicants be reduced to a point where the taxes derived from them will cease to be a factor in governmental revenue.

Finance Minister Suay, in a memorandum read to Congress this year, declared the Government recognized that the annual income should not be even partially dependent on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

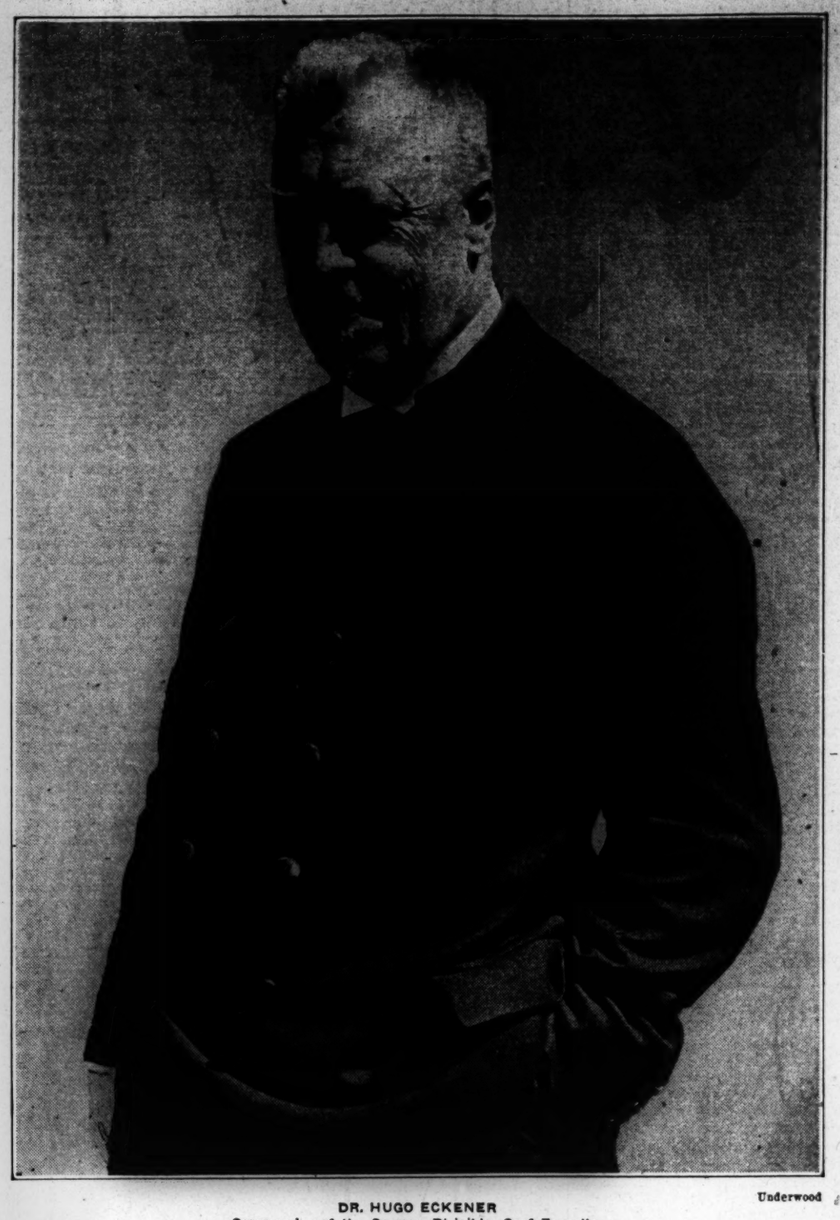
In 1928 liquor taxes produced a total of $2,335,055, or 19 per cent of the national income.

However, Minister Suay declared, a plan touching on all aspects of the liquor question must be decided on before prohibition can be hoped for. A means of making up the deficit in the national income, the social necessities of Salvadoreans and the question of rumrunning must all be solved before actual progress can be made.

At present an organization for the control of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors is being considered by serious-thinking Salvadoreans. The organization would work for a gradual limitation of the consumption of liquor, at first the prohibition of the sale on Sundays and holidays and later an "early closing" law.

After these regulations had been in effect for some time, the prohibitionists would advocate the placing of a heavy fine for drunkenness, with a prison term for "repeaters"; making habitual drunkenness a criminal offense; and the strict prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors to minors.

He Flew Around the World



DR. HUGO ECKENER
Commander of the German Dirigible, Graf Zeppelin

Underwood

FOSTER ARGUES PROSPERITY IS NOT ALL ROSES

Losses of Jobless May Offset Gains of Employed, Economist Declares

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The much-discussed prosperity of the United States, which some American and European economists claim is highly overrated, is at best a rather unknown quantity, it was agreed at the final session of the round table on "planned prosperity" which Dr. William T. Foster has been conducting at the Institute of Politics.

If there has been prosperity—and Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics isn't admitting anything—who has been prosperous? asked Dr. Foster, whose recent researches with Waddill Catchings of New York have made him one of the best-known economists in the United States.

Is it mainly a prosperity of stock speculation, or is it prosperity diffused among 90 per cent of the people who depend directly or indirectly upon wages?

Is it mainly prosperity which has brought radios, refrigerators and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Dr. Eckener, Magellan of the Air, Is Former Foe of Zeppelin Ships

As a Newspaper Writer He Did Not Think Them Practical—Later, He Became Their Greatest Exponent—Scoffs at All Hero Talk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—With the successful girdling of the earth by the Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, master mariner of the air, has taken his place with Leif Ericson, Columbus, Magellan, Lindbergh and other conquerors of space.

The feat is shared by the dirigible's crew and by Germany which encouraged and stood back of the effort.

None but an aeronaut combining rare measures of carefulness, thoroughness, technical skill and masterly airmanship could have achieved the goal. None but a man big enough to vision beyond mere personal fame, big enough to submerge self in the larger aspects of such great adventure, could have met so calmly the demands on his resource and skill.

Observing the impassive Herr Doktor as he stands at one side of the glass-inclosed control cabin in the main gondola of the famous ship and gives the final order of the epoch-making cruise, one is struck by the thought that he represents a new type of skipper. So many problems unknown to other carriers face the commander of a dirigible—a new kind of craft, new sort of power, unknown elements of wind and weather and air currents to be considered, new ways of making port, even a new commissariat.

Has Keen Knowlege of Weather

But particularly is an extraordinary knowledge of weather a requisite of the new skipper, and there is no question of Dr. Eckener's qualification here. Old sailors on the Baltic take his predictions as almost infallible. Veteran pilots in the service admit that, in this respect, Dr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Peru Takes Over 'Lost' Province of Tacna From Chile

TACNA, Peru (By U. P.)—Peru formally took possession of the department and city of Tacna Aug. 28, after an absence of 50 years. Little ceremony attended the transfer.

Tacna presented the appearance of a city being evacuated hastily. Trucks and moving vans, piled high with furniture and other personal belongings of Chilean federal and civil authorities, moved slowly through the streets towafd Arica, several hours' ride to the south. Thousands of visitors from Arica thronged the streets.

As the final papers were being signed the small Chilean garrison and the Chilean police force departed for Arica, and a corps of Peruvian police took control.

A few Chilean officials will remain to assist the Peruvians in taking over the various details of government.

Alberto Serrano, newly appointed Governor of Arica, represented Chile, and Jose Pedro Rada y Gamio, Foreign Minister, acted for Peru in the formal transference of the territory.

Under terms of the Tacna-Arica Treaty Chile and Peru must now appoint a commission composed of one engineer from each country to determine the exact boundary line between Tacna and Arica. In case the commission fails to agree, the President of the United States will appoint a third engineer, whose decision shall be final.

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—All Peru celebrated the acquisition of the lost province of Tacna—seized by Chile after the War of the Pacific in 1879.

President Augusto B. Leguia, accompanied by his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, spent several hours reviewing a parade of the national army forces. By presidential decree all public buildings were decorated with the national colors and a "day of rejoicing" declared.

Admiral Moffett, Praising Germany, Blames America for Dillydallying

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LAKEHURST, N. J.—"We must take off our hats to the German people, for, despite their experiences in the war they are leading the world, not only in lighter-than-air craft as demonstrated by this globe-encircling trip of the Graf, but in the largest flying boat in the world, and in the development of its merchant marine."

This was the tribute paid by Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Navy, when he arrived here by airplane from Cleveland and talked to a group of newspaper men gathered in the press room awaiting the arrival of the Graf from its round-the-world trip.

But what Germany has done, he added, the United States could have done except for "dilly-dally tactics" for which, it seemed, no one could be blamed. There has been a lot of time wasted and lost in this country, he said, in the development of aeronautics, and the handicap has come as a result of limited, and far too long delayed appropriations.

"We have done the best that has been possible to do with the money we had to spend," he said. "We in the bureau of aeronautics feel that this trip of the Graf Zeppelin certaintly justified us in continuing a progressive program of aeronautical development, particularly in lighter-than-air construction. The cost is not too great for the results so far achieved."

"If we can take mail from New York to London in 50 hours or from Tokyo to Los Angeles in 72 hours or thereabout, these big ships are worth every cent they cost, even if they never carry a passenger." There has been some criticism that too many men are required for a ground crew for the big dirigibles. The public must try to vision, not one ship, but a dozen, with the same ground crew detailed to take care of them all.

Admiral Latimer spoke of the "hooking on" experiments that have been conducted here and at Philadelphia—experiments in which airplanes were taken in tow by the navy dirigible Los Angeles—and said these experiments have proved that airplanes can make contact with dirigibles in flight with little or no trouble and envisioned the time when passengers will arrive and depart from great airships in flight by plane.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The flight of the Graf Zeppelin across the Pacific was cited here by W. Frank James (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, as a feat which had emphasized the "obsolescence" of the Army's five-year construction program.

ZEPPELIN ENDS TOUR OF WORLD IN 21 DAYS FOR RECORD FLIGHT

Record of Dirigible Bristles With Facts

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

First lighter-than-air craft to circumnavigate the globe.

Total distance covered, 20,000 miles; spanning three continents and two oceans.

Total elapsed time, 21 days, 7 hours, 33 minutes; establishing new world record for around-the-world travel. Previous record set by Collyer and Mears in 1928: 23 days, 15 hours, 21 minutes by plane and steamship.

Total flying time 11 days, 23 hours, 14 minutes.

Start, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., Aug. 7.

Stops en route: Friedrichshafen, Ger., Aug. 10; Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 19; Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 26.

Finish, Lakehurst, N. J., Aug. 29.

First eastward crossing of the Pacific Ocean by any type of aircraft.

Passengers at start, 21; at finish, 16. Of these nine made the world flight.

The Zeppelin carried 36,000 pieces of mail around the world, in addition to that delivered at stops.

First Dirigible to Circle Globe Lands Where It Started—Lakehurst

NINE OF ORIGINAL PASSENGERS ABOARD

Total Flying Time 11 Days, 23 Hrs., 14 Mins.—Dr. Eckener Not to Fly Ship Home

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The Graf Zeppelin ended its round-the-world cruise at Lakehurst Thursday, Aug. 29, at 8:10 a. m., establishing a record of 21 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes from the day of its departure here and covering approximately 20,000 miles.

After an all-night vigil, the watchers, estimated at 10,000, were cheered by the report that the Graf was heading for Lakehurst from New York, where it had been reported after 6 o'clock.

As the graying sky was dyed tones of heliotrope and rose, with the sun still buried behind the horizon, the crowd inched closer and closer to the hangar.

The ground crew of marines and sailors from Philadelphia and New York stations marched out in a V formation, laid its signal flag of red and white upon the earth and waited for the ship to come in sight.

Then through the early mist a silvery sheen was visible high in the air, reflecting the still unrisen sun. It came and went in shadows of purple and silver until the massive shape of the ship was outlined in hazy tones against the sky.

Points Nose to Ground

Straight for the hangar it flew. The ground crew set off a smoke bomb to give Dr. Eckener the direction of the ground wind. The big ship veered to the west in a wide swing that took it over the station, circling the hangar and pointing its nose to the ground at an easy angle. Nearer and nearer it came, its motors droning at slow speed.

When it had come within 200 feet of the landing crew, two lines broke out from the bow and showered in spirals to the men eagerly waiting to grasp them. Other lines fell from the stern, splaying in long lines to the crew.

At the end of these lines were a score more of ropes radiating fan-shape. In less than 10 minutes the ground crew had pulled the ship to earth, where it stood, motors stilled, awaiting the first welcome to its passengers and crew. Then slowly and yet, paradoxically, with surprising speed the huge glistening bag was moved to its berth.

Thousands of motor cars in orderly formation of rows 10 deep sent up a chorus of welcome from their horns as the cabin of the great silver envelope settled to the earth and hundreds of hands of awaiting ground crew had grasped the bars of the landing gear.

Figures appearing at the windows when the ship was high aloft like moving spots on a great expanse of silver, grew more definite as the vessel neared the earth, the little spots developing expansive smiles and expressing delight. When the ship was finally grounded there was a rush to clasp the hands of Dr. Hugo Eckener who piloted the Zeppelin in its epoch-making cruise.

Makes Perfect Landing

Unscathed the ship was nosed to its mooring mast inside the hangar appearing as brilliant and as new as when it made its first arrival at this port a year ago. Its five motors sang a rhythmic song as they droned into silence and the ground crew of 450 men "walked" the ship to its place. It was a beautiful landing and executed with such quiet and orderly procedure that was a marvel to those who watched it.

When Dr. Eckener stepped from the cabin, following the last of the passengers, the throng broke through the lines of sailors and marines and surrounded him, almost sweeping him from his feet. Cheer after cheer rang through the building as he made his way through the crowd to the press room in order as he said, "to establish the quickest contact with the people." While he talked to the news-gatherers a radio man thrust a microphone under his chin so that other waiting thousands could hear his message.

Dr. Eckener Very Happy

"I do not know what to say," he said. "Ask me questions, I'll try to answer them. . . . yes, it was a wonderful trip. . . . I should say about 19,500 miles in all although we haven't figured it out in detail. . . . No mishaps. Oh, that little affair at Los Angeles caused us no trouble at all, a mere scratch. . . . We are very happy . . . very proud of it all . . . Germany is grateful for your kind expressions and for the love America is showing.

"Yes, yes, very wonderful. . . . Very magnificent, the city, the town, the country beautiful. . . . The crew is very happy. . . . It has found the value of the great airship for world travel," and so on.

The crews in the various departments of the Lakehurst station had been given instructions to stand by for the refueling of the Graf Zeppelin and for any other service that might be required for the distinguished visitor. Dr. Eckener has announced that the ship will not tarry any longer than necessary. He is anxious to be winging his way back to Friedrichshafen where a welcome more tumultuous than any of the tour awaits his arrival. It is likely that the Graf will get away by midnight Aug. 31, he said, and surely by

World Zionists Defend Rights of 'Homeland'

Will Call on Britain to Reaffirm Fidelity to Balfour Declaration

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Three points that Zionists of the world intend to urge in strongest terms upon the British Government in connection with the Palestine situation, the Monitor is authoritatively informed, are:

First, that it should reaffirm fidelity to the Balfour declaration in the fullest sense.

Second, that it should take definite action about the Wailing Wall, so that Jews should have their right preserved for all time to worship in peace there.

Third, that a court of inquiry should be appointed with a personnel and terms of reference that would inspire confidence.

Meanwhile the Jewish Agency representing an influential body of English and American Jews interested in the prosperity of Palestine as a "homeland" of their people, issued a manifesto, which said, in part: "The Jewish people, relying upon the Balfour Declaration, and the Palestine mandate have worked for the last 10 years for the peaceful and constructive upbuilding of Palestine. This work has now suffered violent and wanton destruction.

"We call on all Jews to give immediate proof of their determination to proceed with the work in Palestine and to put at the disposal of the Jewish Agency all the necessary means to insure that the Jewish national home will be rebuilt effectively and speedily."

Compromise Policy Criticized

Louis Lipsky, president of the American Zionist Associaion, discussing the situation with a Monitor representative at the headquarters of the World Zionist Organization here, declared the British Government from the day Sir Herbert Samuel took office as High Commissioner in Palestine felt a policy of peace and compromise essential and consequently

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Dublin Tram Strike Subject of Inquiry

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The Free State Government has appointed a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the causes and circumstances of the Dublin tramway strike, which involves 2000 men and is now in its second week. The court consists of Judge Cahir Davitt, chairman; A. A. Odlum of Port Arlington, and Luke J. Duffy of the Labor Party.

In a letter to the general manager of the tramway company, Campbell Ferguson, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry for Industry and Commerce, said that the Minister took the view that the company by its refusal to restore tram service, pending the conclusion of the inquiry, had acted with complete disregard of the public interest.

The tramway company has been asked to resume service on a basis of the status quo, but the directors have declined. The men express their determination not to accept the proposed wage reduction of 10 per cent. The tram company points to the diminishing passenger receipts, and to the suspension of dividends. The men declare that they cannot live on the present pay of about £3 for a 48-hour week.

The Court of Inquiry is expected to begin its sessions immediately.

World Flight of Zeppelin Proves Practicability of Lighter-Than-Air Navigation

Sept. 1. Passengers were notified to report at Lakehurst not later than 12 o'clock, Aug. 31.

Freight for the big ship on its homeward trip soon reached the maximum cargo capacity of 3300 pounds. There was also a large consignment of mail awaiting the ship's departure. A dozen sacks of mail were taken off when the Graf was moored to the great joy of those stamp collectors who receive the letters, marking the first passage of letters around the world in a dirigible.

The refueling will be disposed of in one day. Indeed, the reservoirs of the Graf were not nearly depleted when the ship came to a stop.

A special train arrived shortly after the berthing of the dirigible, upon which the passengers, newspaper men and navy attachés left for New York, where a reception awaited the world travelers. In the meantime, Dr. Eckener was making plans to fly to Washington to call upon President Hoover, who had sent him a congratulatory message here shortly after the Graf arrived.

Lieut. J. C. Richardson, U.S.N., the first man in the United States Government's service to achieve a round-the-world flight as an official observer, touched upon a telling point in relation to the welfare of future world air trips, whether by dirigible or planes.

"The cruise of the Graf Zeppelin," he said, "has demonstrated as nothing else has ever done the great necessity for an international, co-ordinated weather bureau service."

This thought was reiterated by Dr. Seilkopf of Hamburg, expert meteorologist, who also was a passenger.

While Lieutenant Richardson offered no definite ideas as to how such a bureau should be established or operated, he felt that it could function under auspices similar to the international ice patrol or other international establishment. Although there were places in the world-girdling trip where no weather information from land sources was available at all, the Zeppelin kept its skirts clear of hazardous winds and storms and what bad weather experiences it did encounter were surmounted with comparative ease.

Lieutenant Richardson said, however, that meteorological information and forecasts, from an international angle, are of such paramount importance; even with such skilled observers as Dr. Seilkopf and Dr. Eckener on board, that future flights of large scope should not be attempted until there has been such a service established.

The need for such service, he pointed out, was especially conspicuous when the Graf was sailing over the Siberian steppes and in the far eastern waters of the Pacific Ocean, in some parts of which it was most difficult to tell what kind of weather was in store.

Ships of the size of the Graf Zeppelin, and others of larger size which are soon to be launched, should be informed of "bad spots" so that they could rise above them or steer clear of them, he said.

Nosing Down of Zeppelin for Landing One of Most Difficult Feats on Trip

For the crowd waiting and watching at the Lakehurst landing field, the appearance on the northern horizon of a shining silver sliver marked the successful completion of the Graf Zeppelin's round-the-world flight. But for the airship's officers and crew, it meant that another of the most difficult aeronautical operations of the whole trip was about to begin—the landing and mooring of the giant dirigible.

Press reports describing the airship's arrival merely state that the great ship nosed slowly down to earth and threw out landing ropes. Actually, however, this "nosing down to earth" is a more complicated process than that of docking a transatlantic liner.

A. D. Sayre, professor of aeronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, explained the landing process of the Graf Zeppelin as follows:

"Because the lift exerted by the hydrogen in its elongated gas bag is greater than the total weight of the ship, the Graf Zeppelin flies. It is pulled through the air by motor-driven propellers and guided by rudders. Like an airplane, it has elevators to make it climb or descend, but unless the dirigible is moving quite rapidly—faster than a safe landing speed for such a large craft—these elevators do not function sufficiently to counteract the upward pull of the gas bag.

"In order to descend at a low rate of speed, then, it is necessary to 'valve' gas—that is, let it escape—from the compartments in the nose of the ship, thus making it float 'nose down.' Care must be taken not to completely upset the equilibrium of the craft, through the shifting of the water ballast.

"Under certain conditions, as for instance after a long voyage, the supply of gas may have become so diminished as to make it undesirable to 'valve' any further amount. In this case, water ballast may be released from the rear of the ship, causing it to float tail up, and therefore nose down. This was the method used in landing at Los Angeles.

"Once the Zeppelin is pointed downward, she can descend with comparative ease to within 100 feet or so of the ground, and a landing cable is thrown out. From then on, the process is quite similar to that of docking an ocean liner, with the tugs replaced by a ground crew of nearly 500 men."

Crew Left at Los Angeles Raced Ship for Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seven members of the Graf Zeppelin's crew narrowly missed winning from Dr. Hugo Eckener and passengers aboard the dirigible the honor of making the fastest circumnavigation of the globe ever recorded.

The train they boarded at Columbus, O., after changing from an airplane of the Transcontinental Air Transport Service, arrived at Trenton, N. J., at 10:50 a. m., daylight saving time, Aug. 29, approximately four hours after the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin over the Statue of Liberty here. All seven left Trenton at once for Lakehurst by automobile.

This part of the crew had been relieved of duty by Dr. Eckener at Los Angeles in order to lighten the Graf Zeppelin on its trip over the Rocky Mountains and across the country.

Had they arrived at Trenton before the dirigible it was planned to transport them from there to Lakehurst by airplane that they might be on the spot when the big ship landed.

Dr. Eckener to Spend Week or So in United States

LAKEHURST, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener announced that Capt. Ernst Lehmann would be in command of the Graf when she starts back to Friedrichshafen Saturday night.

Dr. Eckener will go to Washington and then to Akron, O., to visit the Goodyear-Zeppelin plant, where the two dirigibles, twice as large as his ship, are being built for the United States Navy.

As Dr. Eckener stepped out of his ship, the crowd made a dash for him. Four big marines were about him, trying to protect him from the too enthusiastic lunges. As he came into the press room his brown, weather-lined face wrinkled in a grin as the reporters involuntarily began to clap their hands—

"How long were you in the air?" was the first question.

"I'll have to figure," he said, as he sat down at a desk and reached for a pencil.

"Two hundred and eighty-eight hours actually in the air," he announced a moment later. Then he lapsed into German and through an interpreter, proceeded to tell what he thought of the way the American people had greeted the Graf Zeppelin in her flight across the continent.

"The crowds and the enthusiasm in Chicago," he said, his face lighting up, "they were something the like of which I had never seen before.

"And San Francisco—that was most impressive. The bay, the hills, the crowds! Marvelous! And yet that crowd in Los Angeles, and the warmth of their welcome—I was deeply moved, and I'm grateful."

The commander denied a report said to be current in Friedrichshafen, that he is about to retire and that the round-the-world flight was his last trip in command of the Graf Zeppelin.

"Nein, Nein," he said. "I have no intention to quit."

Although the Graf Zeppelin came in with the lower edge of her rudder crumpled, the stern old commander did not go into details about how it had happened.

"There were only two slight mishaps—very slight mishaps—on the entire trip," he said. "In Tokyo the damage was repaired in about eight hours. And over Los Angeles, I got loose from those high tension wires without any trouble or serious damage."

Beside Dr. Eckener as he talked was William A. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, who flew here to deliver a message to the dirigible commander from President Hoover.

The Hoover message to Dr. Eckener read:

"On my own behalf as well as my fellow countrymen it gives me great satisfaction to welcome you and the members of your party upon the completion of your memorable flight around the world. It has been a great adventure which again stirs the spirit and interest of all men and women.

"It marks another step in the progress of aviation. The German people are to be congratulated upon this evidence of their great contributions to the art, and you are to be congratulated upon your courage and skill. Mr. Hearst, who I understand has importantly aided the trip financially, is also to be congratulated upon its outcome."

Zeppelin Appears Above New York Soon After Dawn

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Graf Zeppelin paid a brief visit to New York early Thursday morning, cruising up the Hudson to mid-town Manhattan and following Broadway southward to circle over the Statue of Liberty. From the bay it headed straight for the United States Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J.

The dirigible arrived here soon after the sun appeared above the Long Island skyline, to all intents and purposes its unparalleled circumnavigation of the globe completed as it sailed slowly across the lower tip of Manhattan.

The Zeppelin's dim shape suddenly appeared to the gaze of persons on the Battery and Governor's Island at 7:02 o'clock daylight-saving time. It was flying low out of the mist, and to many it resembled some huge Leviathan of the sea more than an aircraft. Low-lying banks of clouds from which it emerged increased the illusion that water, rather than sky, lay overhead, and that out of it, this great fishlike shape had come.

Bells and whistles of ships in the harbor broke out in the hoarse and clangorous unofficial greeting that New York's waterfront almost invariably gives to celebrities upon their arrival here. The steady drone of the Graf Zeppelin's five motors brought additional thousands rushing to windows all over Manhattan and into the streets and onto house tops.

When the Graf Zeppelin first appeared only a lone airplane was accompanying it, but as Manhattan was circled, an aerial escort seemed to gather literally from the four corners of the compass, until the dirigible headed for Lakehurst, appeared to have a dozen airplanes attending the final leg of her journey.

Extensive plans are being made by the municipal authorities and societies and air corporations for the reception of Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf, and the dirigible's crew. The reception at the Battery will be followed by a parade up Broadway to the City Hall. There Mayor Walker will extend the official greeting of the city.

Round-World Records Magellan to Zeppelin

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Magellan's Ship, 1519-22—1083 days.

Nellie Bly, 1889—72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.

George Francis Train, 1890—69 days, 12 hours, 3 minutes.

Charles Fitzmorris, 1901—60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes.

Henry Frederick, 1903—54 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes.

Col. Durnley Campbell, 1907—40 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes.

Andre Jager-Schmidt, 1911—39 days, 19 hours, 43 minutes.

John Henry Mears, 1913—35 days, 21 hours, 35 minutes.

United States Army Fliers, 1924—175 days (15 days, 6 hours actual flying time).

Evans-Wells, 1925—28 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes.

Mears-Collyer, 1928—23 days, 15 hours, 21 minutes (airplane and steamship).

Graf Zeppelin, 1929—11 days, 23 hours, 14 minutes (actual flying time).

Round-World Log of Zeppelin

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

All times are eastern standard time.

Wednesday, Aug. 7: 11.39 p. m.—Left Lakehurst, N. J., for Friedrichshafen.

Saturday, Aug. 10: 7:38 a. m.—Landed at Friedrichshafen, completing trip of 4200 miles in 55 hours, 24 minutes.

Wednesday, Aug. 14: 10:34 a. m.—Left Friedrichshafen for Tokyo.

Monday, Aug. 19: 4:27 a. m.—Landed at Kasumugaura Airport, completing trip of 6800 miles in 101 hours, 58 minutes.

Friday, Aug. 23: 1:18 a. m.—Left Kasumugaura for Los Angeles, Calif.

Monday, Aug. 26: 8:11 a. m.—Landed at Los Angeles, completing flight of about 5500 miles from Tokyo in 78 hours, 58 minutes.

Tuesday, Aug. 27: 3:14 a. m.—Left Los Angeles for Lakehurst, N. J.; 7:13 p. m., passed El Paso, Tex.

Wednesday, Aug. 28: 10:39 a. m., Kansas City, Mo.; 5:25 p. m., Chicago; 9:40 p. m., Detroit; 11:18 p. m., Cleveland; 11:57 p. m., Akron, O.

Thursday, Aug. 29: 12:56 a. m., Newcastle, Pa.; 3:06 a. m., Bellefonte, Pa.; 7:02 a. m., reached New York; 7:13 a. m., lands at Lakehurst.

Germany 'Hears Graf Land'

BERLIN (AP)—Breathless attention with which all Germany has been following the Graf Zeppelin's progress across the United States on the final leg of her world cruise reached its climax when the safe landing at Lakehurst was radiocast throughout the country. A wireless relay by way of Schenectady, N. Y., describing the details of the approach and landing of the airship operated faultlessly, enabling listeners to follow the details. The cheering crowds and the sharp military commands were plainly audible.

Zeppelin Flutterings

LAKEHURST, N. J.—If you want to send a little freight to Germany by air these days, the cost is not high in comparison with the novelty of the thing. Agents of the Hamburg-American Line posted a notice saying that you may send parcels weighing no more than 110 pounds with dimensions 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches at the rate of $3.25 per pound or $4 per cubic foot. The cargo carrying capacity was limited to 3300 pounds, and every ounce of it was taken almost before the ship had landed at Lakehurst.

* * *

Graham McNamee, radio announcer, perched on one end of the hangar was seen talking and gesticulating into a little disc, hardly discernible, as the Graf poked its nose through the morning light. Of course it was only a part of the modern manner of announcing world events, but just fancy what a crowd this spectacle would have drawn a decade or two ago—a man waving his arms and talking apparently into space from the top of a big building.

* * *

Someone called them "Vigilantes of the Press"—100 or more newspapermen and women, photographers, telegraph operators and messengers—pacing up and down the news room in the Lakehurst hangar waiting for the ship's arrival. The greater number of them remained watching all night, and at the first flash of dawn kept their eyes shifting to the west. Who remembers what a furore the first airplane caused? The day will soon be here, navy men predict, when great Zeppelins will be floating through space, from city to city, even from nation to nation, and nobody will raise an eyebrow. Thus the change in news values.

DR. ECKENER ONCE WAS OPPONENT OF GREAT DIRIGIBLES

(Continued from Page 1)

Eckener is the peer of them all, because of his "feel" for his ship and for the weather.

One of his old schoolmates has said that as a boy Dr. Eckener would stroll about the wharves of Flensburg with his hands in his pockets, sniffing the air.

"And if Eckener came to the conclusion that the clouds would disperse and the wind swerve to the east," he recalled, "there was not a seadog on the waterfront who would have doubted the statement, for Eckener's prognostications inevitably came true."

Watching Dr. Eckener, the conviction comes that his, too, is an admirable attitude for this new kind of skipper. It is apparent that, to him, the business of cutting an aerial swath around the world was just another job. A job undertaken with serious consideration and carried out with thoroughness.

And this gray, keen-eyed and granite-browed "seaman-of-the-air" with his slightly stooped shoulders, his close-cropped mustache and wisp of gray beard—this aerial Marco Polo, to whom the business of girdling the earth's atmospheric shell was merely an incident in the larger business of proving the commercial merit of lighter-than-air craft; this thorough convert to Zeppelins—was once one of Germany's bitterest opponents of the gas-bag type of aviation.

Born Aug. 10, 1868, the son of a shopkeeper in Fuensburg, Friesland, he was schooled in a German gymnasium and entering a Dresden university, took his doctor's degree in physics, philosophy and political economy. His marriage to the daughter of a newspaper proprietor in Schleswig-Holstein turned his interest to journalism.

Count Zeppelin's experiments with dirigibles came along and excited the risibilities of a skeptical Germany. Eckener, the newspaper writer, looked into them and then launched a scathing attack on the lighter-than-air craft and its inventor through the columns of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The Count replied in kind. But later the two were brought together and the editorial writer became an ardent disciple of the inventor. In the capacity of correspondent of the Zeitung he moved to Friedrichshafen so that he might follow developments in the Zeppelin works, and soon was accompanying the Count on trial flights.

He was 40 years old, however, before he finally became a member of the Zeppelin organization and took up flying as his career. It was in 1909 that he entered the employ of the Aviation Service Company (Delag) as commander and manager, and three years later he was made director general of the organization. During the World War he was an instructor in the naval airship department.

The signing of the Treaty of Versailles marked the ebb tide of Dr. Eckener's fortunes, for with all the Zeppelins turned over to the Allies, the Zeppelin works were at a standstill and he had no funds to start the wheels turning again. However, by sheer perseverance he was able to hold the organization together, and with the aid of a popular subscription procured funds to build the great aircraft which bears the inventor's name.

Heads Zeppelin Organization

Dr. Eckener was made a director of the Zeppelin Endowment Fund in 1920, and in 1922 he became general manager of the Zeppelin works. His promotion to the presidency of that organization in 1928 followed his two successful flights to the United States, and numerous other flights propagating the dirigible as a passenger and freight carrier.

Dr. Eckener prefers not to comment on the reports that he may retire with the completion of the present flight. He has as much reticence about talking of his personal affairs as a typical sea captain. Even when his own son—he has, by the way, two sons and a daughter—took part in repairing the stabilizing fin of the Zeppelin on its flight to the United States, Dr. Eckener had hardly anything to say of that deed of heroism. On the contrary, he told reporters that the flight "demonstrated that it doesn't take heroes but just ordinary mortals to fly across the ocean safely."

The skipper of the Graf Zeppelin may be right, but since that is just the way most heroes talk, the sentiment seems to be that his own words convict him of heroism, while the plaudits of the world today seem to countenance the verdict But hero or not, there is no denying that just as the United States found in Lindbergh a good-will ambassador, so has Germany found a similar ambassador in Dr. Eckener.

Union League Club To Build New Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Union League Club will build a $1,000,000 home at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Plans for the structure, which is to be eight stories high, have just been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings.

The club last February voted to move from its quarters at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Ninth Street, where it has been located since 1881.

The Park Avenue site was leased from the J. P. Morgan interests. It includes the old Winthrop House, in Thirty-seventh Street, formerly the home of John Crosby Gage.

In the School Wardrobe

A jersey dress is never out of fashion — especially when priced at only

$10.75

Two-piece models that combine a youthful air with smart simplicity. Necklines that can be buttoned high on cool days, and for warmer days a sweater model with white collar and cuffs.

Blue—green—tan—navy red—brown

The Cora Chandler Shop (Chandler's Corset Store)
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

THE SAFE WAY TO CARRY MONEY

1. Sign here when you buy A. B. A. Cheques at your bank.
2. Sign here in presence of the person who cashes the Cheque.
3. Your own bank's name appears here.

If your A. B. A. Cheques are lost before you sign them the second time your money will be returned.

A.B.A. CHEQUES

The A.B.A. Voyagers broadcast every Wed. evening over WJZ and associated stations

FRANCE

MEETS YOU IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN

Walk into France across "the longest gangplank in the world"... French all the way... cuisine and service...for it is a French Liner...a first class Liner ...sailing from New York to Plymouth and Havre.

S. S. Cuba Sept. 5

S. S. Mexique Sept. 14 ... Oct. 9

First Class Minimum Rate $177.50

Tourist Third Class Round Trip $184.50

Plymouth, England ... a special train....4 hours to London .... a few hours later Havre, the port of Paris ... a covered pier ... a waiting express ... three hours, Paris.

French Line

33 Devonshire St., Boston, or any authorized French Line Agent

Ensembles of Jewelry for the Autumn Season

Precious and semi-precious stones selected for harmony and variety of effect.

Deep blue Russian or Swiss lapis, pale rose quartz, deep purple amethysts, milky blue moonstones, yellow topaz, opals, clear cinnamon pink and blue-green tourmalines, pale green amazonite, jade and aventurine, gleaming watery blue aquamarines, red carnelians.

The Society of Arts & Crafts
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON

The SLATTERY Coat Shops

AUGUST COAT SALE

20% Discount On September Prices!

Read the Price Tags—Note the SAVINGS!

2 Days More!

Suzanne Talbot!

—encrusts borders and sleeves with fur. Rich suede cloth with LAPIN. Slattery copy

132.00

September price 165.00

It's the "women who think" who buy here in August—BECAUSE

they get Slattery fashions, which are Paris fashions, tailored to the American woman's figure—they get year's widest choice—they get advance season coats selected slowly and most carefully—they get coats reserved for a small deposit—stored free until Nov. 1—and if charge patrons, their coats will appear on November bills but need not be paid till January—they get, by *special order now* (if style, size, or color is not here), the August savings.

Indeed—YOU SAVE *if you act in time!*

Slattery Fur-Trimmed Coats in August—
78.00 to 180.00

Same Coats in Sept.
98.50 to 225.00

Also Special August Values
59.50 68.00

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

The Foundation of Comfort and Safety

THE CAR of today demands tires of scientific accuracy to insure easy riding and safe driving. It needs tires engineered to withstand the tremendous stress and wear imposed by four-wheel brakes, speedier motors, and quicker acceleration.

Hood engineers, anticipating the need, have designed tires with an inbuilt extra margin of safety. Specifications call for higher quality rubber, thicker tread, and stronger carcass than is usually considered necessary. They represent today's highest advancement in tire construction.

The day you put Hoods on all four wheels you'll have a new sense of security—a new feeling of confidence. For these famous tires assure utmost safety and freedom from trouble. Their sturdy construction gives you an extra dividend of mileage.

There is a Hood dealer near you. Ask him about the protection policy obtainable with every Hood Tire.

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY, Watertown, Massachusetts

Look for the White Arrow on every Hood Tire. It is the trademark of a tire manufacturer whose reputation has been built on quality rubber products for more than thirty years.

HOOD TIRES

HOOD MAKES—TIRES—RUBBER FOOTWEAR—CANVAS SHOES—RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS—RUBBER FLOOR TILING

WEDDINGS
ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
Latest styles - Correct form - Right prices
Ask us for samples
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE '68
57 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DEMOCRATS FIND TARIFF TANGLE OF THEIR OWN

Disaffection in Ranks Puts Line-Up for Senate Contest in Doubt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders of the Senate are no more enthusiastic about the tariff contest than are the Republican authors of the bill.

For all is far from harmonious within the Democratic ranks on the Smoot-Hawley measure. It is true that the active publicity agent at Democratic headquarters here has poured forth a lively stream of criticism of the bill, but that is only part of the story.

There can be no tariff legislation in the Senate without Democratic votes. With the Progressive group solidly opposed to the present bill the regular Republicans are in the minority by at least two votes.

Which is exactly what is upsetting Democratic leaders. They are wholly without assurance as to the firmness of their own ranks. In fact it is reported that at least five Democratic Senators, one from Florida, one from Louisianana, one from North Carolina, one from Massachusetts, and one from Alabama, are ready to vote for the measure if the schedules their states are interested in are "adequately" taken care of.

Republicans Ready to Trade

The Republican leaders are fully prepared to extend all necessary accommodations to these or any other senators, for votes. All of which is fully appreciated by the Democratic leaders and a source of much concern to them.

For months they have decried the tariff program of the Republican leaders in Congress. They have characterized the House and Senate bills as "iniquitous," "monstrous," "discriminatory," "exploitative."

"The whole bill reeks with discrimination, inequalities, inexcusable burdens and injustices," Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, one of the ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee, announced.

Republicans assert that the Democratic propaganda is as much for the benefit of Democratic senators as for their own. Their contention is that the Democratic leaders by putting the party emphatically on record as opposed to the measured and by stirring up public sentiment hope to force unity within their ranks.

The Republicans, however, are proceeding on the theory that the "tariff is a local and not a national issue." They hold that state interests will sway individual senators over the demands of a national party policy and that when it comes down to voting on the various rates that the Democratic ranks will be no more united than are the Republican.

Causes for Democratic Caution

That this is more than a conjecture is evidenced by the caution with which the Democrats are proceeding. First of all there is the fact that during the 1928 presidential campaign, Governor Smith, the Democratic candidate, announced that if he was elected industry need have no apprehension about him on the tariff score. This position was contrary to the traditional Democratic tariff policy.

Secondly, in assailing the Smoot-Hawley bill, the Democrats realize fully that they are assisting the President, who urged a tariff program that the measure disregards.

And finally, they realize full well that if the Smoot-Hawley bill is passed it will be because of Democratic votes and that the Republicans will take full advantage of that fact.

This lack of unity explains why the Democratic leaders have not taken up the Progressive suggestion that they offer a minority bill restricting the tariff revisions to agriculture as President Hoover recommended.

Knowing that they cannot muster a united party vote for such a bill and rather than have a show down that will direct attention to this state of affairs the Democratic leaders in the Senate have resorted to substitute clauses on the individual sections of the measure, thus giving greater freedom of action.

Another phase of the Democratic strategy calls for emphasizing the attack on the administrative features of the bill and certain outstanding instances of rate manipulations on such items as sugar, wool, and manganese.

MacMillan Headed Home From Labrador

WISCASSET, Me. (AP)—Lieutenant-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, who sailed from this port in the two-masted schooner Bowdoin on June 22 for a few weeks' intensive exploration and scientific work in northern Labrador, is expected to return here Sept. 7, according to Charles S. Sewall, a member of his previous expedition.

A radiogram received by R. H. Rawson, a Chicago banker, whose young son, Kenneth, is on the Bowdoin, and forwarded to Mrs. William C. Kendall of Freeport, wife of Dr. Kendall, one of the natural scientists with Commander MacMillan, said the schooner had cleared the ice packs after days of effort and was headed for home.

Want a Curb Cafe? Don't Try New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There are exactly 4338 ways of turning an honest penny in New York City, according to the twentieth edition of the "Red Book," classified telephone directory, just issued here, and 200 of these are no older than the year. Indeed, such has been the inventiveness of ambition that there are now four "Red Books" where before there was one, the publishers having found it necessary to issue a book, each for Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Not one of the 4338 types of business is lacking in the Manhattan list; Brooklyn has 2282.

The activities between A and Z prove that the imagination has vocational tendencies, for they run the gamut from albums to the zinc business. Magic tricks hobnob with monorail systems; powder puffs with pipe-bending machinery, and pretzels with pompons.

The commercial guide ignores the editorial, teaching and secretarial profession. Aside from these, there is but one omission, say the publishers. That is lunch wagons. New Jersey, it seems, abounds in lunch wagons, but there is in New York neither maker, displayer or salesman thereof.

ECUADOR WILL BUILD MODERN FLYING FIELD

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—The Ecuadorean Government has decided to build a modern aviation field at Quito, the capital, following the flight made from Guayaquil to Quito by Captain Harris, vice-president of the Pan-American Grace Airways.

While in Quito, Captain Harris made a number of flights carrying President Isidrio Ayora and other government officials.

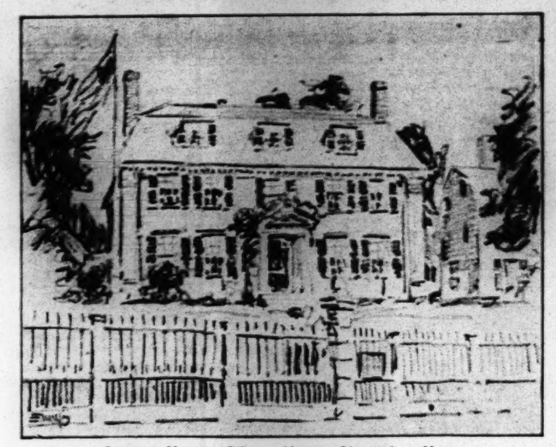
LABOR BODIES MEET AT SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (AP)—Fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor have been extended to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada by Peter Lee of Durham, England, and John B. Haggerty of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Haggerty, in discussing the five-day week, said the movement has gained many supporters.

CROQUETTES
will have a finer flavor if you season them with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Pride of Gloucester Town



Sargent Murray Gilman House, Gloucester, Mass.

'Revolutionary House' Saw Expansion of Universalism

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

For 250 years Gloucester grew slowly. In 1727 some of its inhabitants went to Salem because their only livelihood was to be secured from farming, and there were not nough farms to go round. The world-wide fame of Gloucester has been made by its men who have followed the sea, but there are some houses in the town whose original residents were not fishermen.

There is the "Revolutionary House" which is set sidewise of the pavement, has two tremendous chimneys, a one-story extension with porthole windows, and an entrance through a gate set in paneled brick walls. The property once belonged to the widow Judith Stevens, whom Murray, founder of Universalism in America, married. On the same street is the house of the Rev. John Rogers, dated 1775 or thereabouts, and the Rev. Samuel Chandler's house, dated about 1752.

It is interesting to note the historic Universalist Church, located near the "Revolutionary House," because it was the original home of Universalism in America. A wide walk leads to its door from Middle Street, across a little green park. The Independent Christian Church, Universalist, was built in 1807. It is a large wooden structure on a brick foundation, with handsome pillars and a Christopher Wren tower. Its first minister was the Rev. John Murray and hearsay of him in Gloucester goes back to 1774.

In that year a few Gloucester residents heard that in Boston this man was preaching the doctrines their readings of James Relly had taught them to admire, so they sent one of their number to invite him to Gloucester to preach. Great dissension grew up about the suitability of this and in 1779 an independent church was organized, followed by years of controversy.

The First Parish levied a tax upon the leading Independents who held themselves free from parish rule or ecclesiastical control. One who refused to pay was lodged in Salem jail. In 1786 the courts held seizures that had been made of the property of Independents to have been illegal. But more action was brought against the Independents who were not incorporated, so in 1792 they were granted articles of incorporation by the Legislature.

The Rev. John Murray had been chaplain of Gen. Nathanael Greene's Rhode Island regiment, and he had had to leave the army because of ill health. The dedication of the first meeting house of the Gloucester Independents in 1780 was a tribute to his unremitting labor for the well-being of the offshoot church.

DISSIDENT STUDENTS TO CONFER IN CLUJ

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Students from countries of the Little Entente who refused to participate in the international student conference recently held at Budapest, it is reported, have decided to hold their own conference in Cluj, in reply to Hungarian irredentist propaganda organized in Budapest during the recent conference. They will fix a basis for a new federation of students, it is said, with a view of combating the Treaty of Trianon revisionist propaganda.

The same report indicates that students of friendly nations outside the Little Entente, such as Poland, France, Italy will be invited to join.

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN COMBINED WITH CALL

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Bulletin, San Francisco's oldest daily newspaper, has ceased to exist as a separate publication and will be published jointly with the San Francisco Call and Post. The name of the merged newspapers will be the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

The merger means, in effect, that Herbert Fleishhacker, San Francisco banker has sold out to William Randolph Hearst. The Bulletin's property was in the name of C. H. Brockhagen, who also publishes the Portland (Ore.) Telegram and the Sacramento (Calif.) Union. Charles Sommers Young, publisher of the Call, will continue as publisher of the combined papers.

Six Men Accused of Bomb Traffic

CHICAGO (AP)—Six indictments are the State's Attorney John A. Swanson's answer to the Chicago "bomb trust."

Mr. Swanson, himself the victim of a bomb attack just prior to his election, ordered the arrest of six men who, he charges, are leaders in the "trust," and whom he holds responsible for many acts of violence against persons and property in recent months.

Those named in true bills to be returned before Chief Justice Sullivan are: James Belcastro, designated as head of the gang, and one of those questioned in connection with the primary election day slaying of the Negro lawyer, Octavius Granady, April 10, 1928; Angelo Lucci, recently acquitted on a murder charge; Mike Casselli, Stephen Fricke; the latter's 14-year-old son, Vito, and Gus Flocca.

An undercover man for the state's attorney won the confidence of members of the gang, and is reputed to have purchased two bombs from them. It was largely on the strength of these purchases that the charges of unlawful possession and sale of explosives against the six men were made. The penalty for persons convicted is imprisonment from five to 25 years.

CUBAN PRESIDENT SEES HOPE IN SUGAR PLANS

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—President Gerardo Machado is hopeful regarding the outlook for Cuba's sugar markets, Col. Jose M. Tarafa declared following a conference with the Chief Executive.

Colonel Tarafa has just returned from a trip to Washington where he conferred with United States domestic sugar producers in an effort to secure more favorable tariff rates for Cuban sugar. The National Co-operative Sales Agency, organized by the Government to handle the sale of sugar to foreign markets, began functioning Aug. 28.

NEW CUBAN AQUEDUCT ENDS WATER SHORTAGE

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By U. P.)—The serious water shortage which during the past three months placed Santiago on a "ration" basis, has been relieved by the opening of a temporary aqueduct supplying 3,000,000 gallons daily.

The Public Works Department had a large force of men working day and night for 50 days constructing the aqueduct. Santiago's new $6,000,000 aqueduct, which will insure a permanent and plentiful supply of water, will be opened within a year.

HUNGARY SAID TO VIOLATE ARMS CLAUSE OF PACT

Compulsory Military Service Actually in Force, Declares British Laborite

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Walter Ayles, Labor member for North Bristol, who on July 10 on the floor of the House of Commons accused Hungary of violating the disarmament clauses of the treaty of the Trianon, supports his allegations in the current issue of "No More War."

Universal compulsory military service, which is forbidden by the treaty, says Mr. Ayles, is flagrantly and openly being broken. The Ministry of Defense through the Hungarian military commanders, he says, regularly take a census of all young people from 14 to 21 years of age and these are compelled to join "the Levente," a body supposed to be established for physical training, which, though paid by the Ministry of Education is controlled by the Ministry of Defense. Membership is compulsory.

It is laid down in the treaty that the army must not exceed 30,000, but Mr. Ayles claims that Hungary has nearly 70,000 under arms and in training. Military mobilization is forbidden, yet military maneuvers are being held annually in Hungary, and reserve officers, he charges, are illegally asked to participate, and are paid while doing so.

What Mr. Ayles describes as the most serious breach of the treaty is the giving of military training in educational institutions. He states that the Levente, under the guise of a compulsory system of physical education, is a military organization training a large reserve of conscripts for "the day."

Everybody coming under the Levente must train at least once a week. If one does not appear at these exercises, says Mr. Ayles, he can be fetched and punished by the police and his parents fined.

According to the secret regulations of the Levente, its aims are that the youth of Hungary should be physically, morally and militarily educated. Mr. Ayles also alleges that the boys take an oath in which they swear: "I shall fight and if necessary shed my blood, as occasion demands, on behalf of Hungary."

Furthermore, Mr. Ayles charges that orders have been issued for arming all Levente members from 18 years of age "as soon as there is danger of war or of mobilization, against the Czechs."

Dry Law Violators Get Heavy Sentences

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Stiffer penalties will finally convince violators of prohibition and other laws that theirs is a losing game, in the opinion of Judge Fred L. Wham, who presides over the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. Suiting his belief to action, the judge is imposing the heaviest sentences of their kind known in the Mississippi Valley.

When Dominick Italiano of Collinsville, Ill., described as the "arch bootlegger of Madison County" and producer of 75 per cent of the liquor which came into East St. Louis, faced the court, Judge Wham decided the case was one for which the Jones Law was enacted and sentenced him to three years in Leavenworth penitentiary, in addition to fining him $500.

Italiano's sentence was the second of similar severity that Judge Wham has pronounced. Recently he imposed the same punishment on Grover Leffler of Champaign, Ill., known as the "college bootlegger."

In his campaign Judge Wham is receiving close co-operation from Harold G. Baker, United States District Attorney, whose prosecutions have greatly improved the situation in southern Illinois, it is reported.

WARSAW-BERLIN AGREE ON AIR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Polish-German air agreement, just signed in Berlin, clears the way for negotiations in opening a direct passenger freight line from Warsaw to Berlin.

AFGHAN PRINCE WHO WOULD BE KING NOW EXILE

Mohammed Omar Khan Says Tribes Are Hopelessly Divided

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—For the first time since Afghan affairs were plunged into confusion, the disappointed aspirant to the throne of the former King, Amanullah, has told his story to the outside world.

The narrator is Prince Mohammed Omar Khan, nephew of the former Amir of Afghanistan, who followed up his sensational escape from British surveillance at Allahabad by making an unsuccessful bid for royal power in his native land.

Despairing in his efforts to bring cohesion among the tribes, he has returned to India, surrendered to the Government of India, and is now in Calcutta awaiting the Burma mail to take him into exile.

The main impression emerging from Prince Omar's story is the apparently hopeless disunity in Afghanistan. Both Bacchai Sakau and Nadir Khan, he says, are unpopular with the tribes, while Nadir Khan is suspected of making plans for restoration of Amanullah.

Sardar Ayab Khan amply confirmed reports of the general dislike of Habibullah's rule. Habibullah's power, he says, will last just so long as his money, but an immense drain on his resources is evident from Sardar's story. It is also apparent, he says, that tribes are willing to bargain with anyone from whom they are likely to get money, and that no one without means to satisfy their greed need trouble going to Afghanistan.

"If I had only had 10 lakhs of rupees," said Sardar, "I should have had a fair chance of being Amir."

Omar Khan is a nephew of the late Amir Yakub Khan, and son of Sardar Ayab Khan.

We'll be glad to send you the name of the nearest Kelly dealer.

ASK any Kelly-Springfield user how he likes his tires, and learn what real driving-comfort means: care-free mileage for so many thousand miles that you lose all thought of tires and forget you have them on your car.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

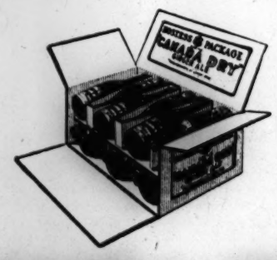
KELLY SPRINGFIELD

To crown the success of Labor Day take along "Canada Dry"

HERE is a Saturday to Tuesday holiday to make the most of! A motor trip . . . a picnic . . . entertaining friends. And to make it the best holiday you've ever had, try taking "Canada Dry" along.

Keenness, which gives any party zest . . . sparkle, which adds gaiety to any occasion . . . mellowness, which is like meeting an old friend once again.

High-quality Jamaica ginger and other absolutely pure ingredients give "Canada Dry" basic excellence. Expert blending, uniform carbonation, complete a process which produces a more delicious ginger ale. Try it!



© 1929

"CANADA DRY"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AMRAD
TRIPLE SCREEN GRID

THE Finest TONE IN RADIO

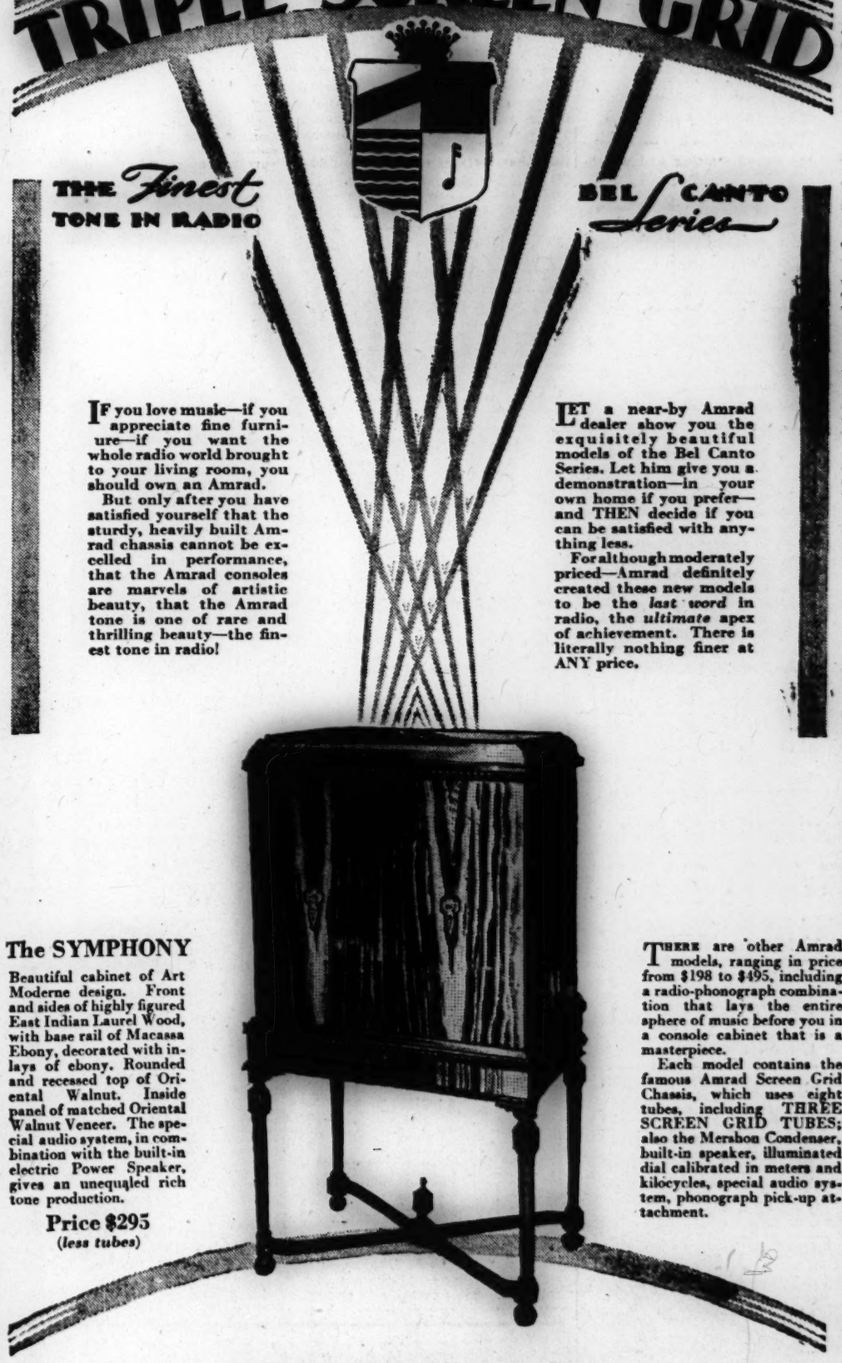
BEL CANTO Series

IF you love music—if you appreciate fine furniture—if you want the whole radio world brought to your living room, you should own an Amrad.

But only after you have satisfied yourself that the sturdy, heavily built Amrad chassis cannot be excelled in performance, that the Amrad consoles are marvels of artistic beauty, that the Amrad tone is one of rare and thrilling beauty—the finest tone in radio!

LET a near-by Amrad dealer show you the exquisitely beautiful models of the Bel Canto Series. Let him give you a demonstration—in your own home if you prefer—and THEN decide if you can be satisfied with anything less.

For although moderately priced—Amrad definitely created these new models to be the *last word* in radio, the *ultimate* apex of achievement. There is literally nothing finer at ANY price.



The SYMPHONY

Beautiful cabinet of Art Moderne design. Front and sides of highly figured East Indian Laurel Wood, with base rail of Macassa Ebony, decorated with inlays of ebony. Rounded and recessed top of Oriental Walnut. Inside panel of matched Oriental Walnut Veneer. The special audio system, in combination with the built-in electric Power Speaker, gives an unequaled rich tone production.

Price $295
(less tubes)

THERE are other Amrad models, ranging in price from $198 to $495, including a radio-phonograph combination that lays the entire sphere of music before you in a console cabinet that is a masterpiece.

Each model contains the famous Amrad Screen Grid Chassis, which uses eight tubes, including THREE SCREEN GRID TUBES; also the Mershon Condenser, built-in speaker, illuminated dial calibrated in meters and kilocycles, special audio system, phonograph pick-up attachment.

We will gladly send on request a beautifully illustrated booklet of the Amrad line. Address Dept. CSM-1.

THE AMRAD CORPORATION
Medford Hillside, Mass.

J. E. HAHN, *President* POWEL CROSLEY, Jr., *Chairman of the Board*

FEDERAL BOARD PLANS TO REVISE WIRELESS CODE

Ban on Merger of Telegraph and Radio Companies May Be Lifted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission revealed the changes it would like to see in laws regulating wireless, in a series of sweeping proposals made to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce by Bethuel M. Webster Jr., commission counsel. James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the committee, had asked for recommendations. These include:

Elimination of Section 17 of the Radio Act, which now forbids the merger of telegraph and radio companies.

Modification of the Davis equalization amendment, which requires equal distribution of radiocasting facilities among the five radio zones, which are disproportionate in size.

Elimination of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia as the appellate body which now passes on the validity of the commission's decisions.

Revision of qualifications for radio commissioners.

Elimination of "construction permits" before licenses may be granted applicants for radio stations.

Other proposals urge the revision of existing provisions regarding hearings; revision of provisions dealing with alien directors of licensed corporations; stricter provisions against "trafficking" in radio licenses, and a convenient procedure for revocation and suspension of station licenses.

Mr. Webster declares the present provision against mergers is "unintelligible." He states that the anti-trust laws and the strict power of regulation to be conferred by the Couzens bill would "amply protect the public against the evils of monopoly."

It is recalled that some time ago the Radio Corporation of America reached an agreement with the International Telephone & Telegraph by which it would turn over its communications division to the latter, if Section 17 of the act were construed to permit the transfer, or if it were removed. This merger would meet the competition of a similar merger of communications companies in England, it was explained to the committee.

The recommendation referring to the Davis equalization clause requires numerical equality in distribution of licenses among the five zones, which are widely different in size. Mr. Webster urges modification to permit the commission to distribute radiocasting facilities "among the several states and communities so as to provide an equitable distribution of good radio reception among the same."

As to the authority of the District Court of Appeals, Mr. Webster says in part:

"Appeals from orders of revocation and suspension of license as well as other appeals from decisions of the commission must be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. It is inconvenient, and probably unconstitutional, to invest district courts of the United States with power to review the findings of an administrative body."

FOSTER ARGUES PROSPERITY IS NOT ALL ROSES

(Continued from Page 1)

pink bathtubs to a vast number of employees of favorably situated industries and left another vast number of unemployed without work and without wage?

These Answers Essential

It is the answer to these questions and others intimately related to them which Dr. Foster believes essential to the development of an American prosperity which will ultimately defy the cycle of depression and spread its benefits to all workers.

For a partial answer to the character of the present prosperity in the United States Dr. Foster pointed out that while the real wages—that is, the buying power of wages—of employed workers in manufacturing remained virtually the same from 1923 to 1927, they rose 6 per cent during 1928.

Thus participation of factory workers in prosperity of that year, he explained, was composed of a 5 per cent advance in average money earnings and a decline of 1 per cent in living costs. In 1927 the average wage in manufacturing establishments was $1266. That was 118 per cent above the average of 1914, which was equivalent to an increase of 28 per cent in real wages.

Yet into this equation, it was stated, must be taken the grave technological unemployment which is manifesting itself in the very face of the fact that production is itself increasing. Thus the last two years have, for the first time, recorded a downward trend in employment and simultaneously an upward trend in production.

"To determine the share of wage earners as a whole in our recent prosperity it is necessary to take account of changes in the numbers who are unemployed," Dr. Foster said. "The man who has no job gains little comfort from reading about the gains made by the man who has a job.

Gains Offset by Jobless

"In view of what we actually do know about the decrease in the numbers employed in manufacturing industries it seems entirely possible that the gains in real wages during the past two years of those of who have had jobs have been wholly offset by the losses of those who have not had jobs.

"We shall not know whether wage earners as a whole have had any share whatever in the prosperity which seems to be revealed from day to day in stock market reports until our present fragmentary and misleading statistics of the unemployed are replaced with comprehensive and reliable data.

"Fortunately such data can be readily obtained and fortunately one important step toward obtaining the needed facts will be taken in the next census of population."

An important contribution to this problem, particularly as to the extent wage earners as a whole have shared in the prosperity of the United States during each of the last 35 years, is a study directed by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chciago, soon to be published by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research of Newton, Mass.

Dean P. E. Corbett of McGill University, in his round table on Canadian-American relations, said that Canadians owed an unforgettable debt to the many American universities which have provided them many fellowships and opened up careers otherwise not available. He looked forward to the time when Canada's universities could reciprocate.

Dean Corbett felt that the future conduct of business jointly affecting Canada and the United States would be marked by an increasing use of expert commissions representative of both sides.

Dependence on Mexicans

Prof. Herbert I. Priestley of the University of California, addressing the general conference on Latin-American affairs, declared that in the United States "not many trains could move, not many seasonal industries could survive, not many mouths could be fed with sugar, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, walnuts, citrus or melons without our present supply of Mexican labor.

"Nor could the cotton industry of the Southwest be maintained without these imported pickers. Unless some yet unknown substitute could be found for them we should, if we suddenly lost them, go on a siege footing in our national transportation and food supply."

Professor Priestley contended that however, beneficial and inevitable might have been the policy of the United States in the Caribbean area, it basically violated American historic traditions of government by the consent of the governed, and that the United States had denied revolution to its neighbors when the American Government was itself set up by revolution.

"The United States," he concluded, "is one with France in Syria and Morocco and with Britain in Egypt and India—self-constituted guardians of the frontiers of the modern economic fabric of society, one-sided arbiters in the destinies of peoples to whom our interposion is as odious as it is distasteful to ourselves."

Caribbean Policy Erratic

Prof. Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton University, after defending the actions in general of the United States in the Caribbean on grounds of necessity and good faith, deplored that it had pursued no definite and continuing policy.

"I believe," he said, "that we have erred in asserting that whatever we do on this continent is only our own business. We have enunciated the Monroe Doctrine, and defined it in our own terms.

"The fact is that the United States would have been completely justified in all its dealings with Latin-America, had there been no Monroe Doctrine. The time has come, if we are to achieve the friendship and respect of all the Pan-American republics, when we should either discard all this talk about the Monroe Doctrine or admit our neighbor states into full partnership."

Dr. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan, tracing the progress—or lack of progress, as he described it—toward codification of international law in the Western Hemisphere, believed that the principal interest of Latin-American countries in this matter was to effect some dam against the United States' onrushing political influence over its southern neighbors.

He said that the new treaties of conciliation and arbitration, awaiting senatorial action, marked the first time the United States had accepted compulsory arbitration.

Economy in Armaments

Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, in his last round table on disarmament, said that "economic necessity is going to force a reduction of world armaments as they exist today."

He believed, however, that armaments must continue to be the rear guard for civilization. He felt that to use war debt reduction as a lever to secure disarmament would be "international bribery" of the worst sort.

Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Prevention of War contended that there is no such thing as adequate defense because when one nation becomes "adequately defended" by armaments, other nations must build more.

"National security from the rest of the world is unobtainable," he added. "National security in co-operation with the rest of the world is within our reach."

Professor Gregory in his lecture on trends in British industry thought that there was considerable hostility apparent today between financial and industrial circles in Great Britain, principally in the belief that the return to the gold standard had been incorrectly timed.

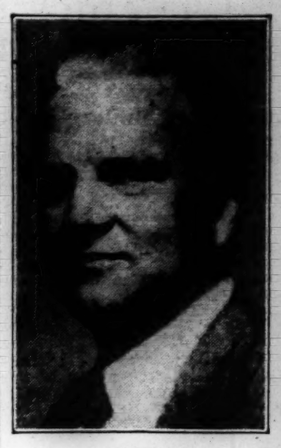
He said, however, that the Bank of England has not pursued a deflationist policy and he emphasized the efforts of British industrialists and trade unions to effect a more co-operative program.

THE WONDERFULLY IMPROVED CHELMSFORD PALE DRY GINGER ALE IS IN A NEW BOTTLE WITH A NEW LABEL

LARGE, family-size bottles containing many generous glassfuls at a surprisingly low price. Order single bottles or a case today.

AT GROCERY, DRUG AND CONFECTIONERY STORES

Questions Workers' Gain in American Prosperity



Keystone

DR. WILLIAM T. FOSTER

RHINELAND FREE BY END OF JUNE, ALLIES PROMISE

(Continued from Page 1)

troops in the Rhineland, which is estimated at 200,000,000 marks (about $47,160,000).

Meanwhile the missing 4,000,000 marks in dispute between British and the other creditor powers in the final arrangement has been traced. Under the arrangement by which the German payments are made, Great Britain gains prepayment of several months on an additional amount which she has obtained for the installment of her debt to the United States. This gives her, in effect, another 4,000,000 marks annually. But the other creditor powers protest this does not alter the fact that they have not yielded more than 75 per cent of the British demands.

In short, they will not admit the British triumphed all along the line but call the settlement a compromise which they assert Mr. Snowden could have got a fortnight ago if he had not adopted such an aggressive tone. It is predicted here that progress will be made with disarmament at Geneva when the tenth Assembly of the League of Nations meets, for Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, fortified by his conversations with Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, is preparing, it is said, to throw British weight into the scale with the same energy and zeal that Mr. Snowden has shown in holding up Britain's prestige at The Hague.

THE HAGUE (AP)—Dr. Stresemann expressed disappointment that an earlier date could not have been fixed for liberating the Rhineland, but he cordially thanked M. Briand for his promise to hasten ratification of the Young plan so that evacuation might not be too much delayed. He also thanked Mr. Henderson for having taken the position from the outset that evacuation should not be linked with the settlement of financial questions.

Dr. Stresemann said he wished the whole thing could have come to an end at a single stroke. "I am glad to say, however, that since Locarno, conditions in the occupied areas have improved," he added.

Italians Say Conference Welds Accord With France

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Emphasis is placed by Italians, not so much upon the fact that an accord was reached at The Hague, but rather upon the manner by which an agreement was made possible and what the general atmosphere of conference portends for the future.

Italians generally believe Mr. Snowden's attitude was dictated more by political than financial reasons, and that the conference indicates that Great Britain intends to go back to the Victorian policy of isolation from the political affairs of the continent. Firstfruits of this policy are that the prospects for a general agreement between France and Italy seem brighter than at any time since the war, it is said in political circles here.

Mrs. Snowden Gets Credit

LONDON (AP)—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, attributed much of his success in the negotiations at the Hague reparations conference to his wife, in a message he sent to the London Star.

"If England is pleased, so am I," read the message of the man who stood so stubbornly for Britain's reparation demands. "I set myself a task, and it was not an easy one. Without the help of my wife I could never have achieved it."

Hoover and Stimson Confer on Navy Cuts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following an entire morning of conferences at the State Department between Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, Harold C. Train, American naval adviser at the Geneva conference, and Capt. Allen Buchanan, Mr. Hoover's naval aide, and two long morning and afternoon conferences between Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and President Hoover at the White House, Colonel Stimson stated that Anglo-American negotiations had been under discussion.

An unmistakable atmosphere of hopefulness pervaded Colonel Stimson's remarks as he told newspaper correspondents that the time has come to carry the generalities agreed upon by both countries into the realm of actual details.

Colonel Stimson explained that he had been engaged in gathering together the threads of two months' negotiations into a completed project. The final result of the discussions carried on with naval aides and with the President, Colonel Stimson said, would be cabled to Ambassador Dawes.

LONDON (AP)—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, strolled over to Downing Street for a further conversation with Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, on the question of naval affairs.

British Legion Sends Delegates to 'Fidac'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Legion delegation to the annual congress of Fidac, which is an interallied federation of former service men, have left for Belgrade, where this year's congress is to be held. Delegates included Lieut. Col. G. R. Crosfield, chairman, British Legion; John Brown, vice-chairman; Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, president British Legion Women's Section, and Mrs. W. G. Harris, vice-chairman.

Resolutions to be presented by the British Legion include one regarding the advisability of the immediate appointment of a subcommittee to consider "what practical steps 'Fidac' can take to direct the thoughts of the coming generation into a channel of good will toward all nations." At the conclusion of the congress—which lasts 10 days—the British Legion delegation will be the guests in Venice of Italian veterans.

Book Club Accepts Dutton Statement

NEW YORK (AP)—The Book-of-the-Month Club has announced that the $200,000 libel suit it brought against E. P. Dutton & Co., book publishers, recently, has been withdrawn. John MacRae, president of the publishing company, has retracted statements made against the club which prompted the suit, the announcement said.

Mr. MacRae, in a letter, apologized for his statements, and said that through an investigation he learned that the club's book judges were not influenced in any manner in their selections, and "I am also convinced that my statement that your aim and purpose was to mislead the public was erroneous."

Mr. MacRae added in the letter that his opinion regarding book clubs otherwise still is unchanged, and that he is opposed to such method of selecting and distributing books.

COMMISSION ON ARMS MAKING CLOSES WORK

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The special commission for drafting a convention on the manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war, has finished its work and adopted a report to be submitted to the League Council.

The commission has added to its report the text of a draft convention together with remarks and reservations made by various delegations.

STEEFEL SAYS

Smart Imported LOUNGE ROBES Special, 5.95

Washable, Knitted Fabrics, imported from England, make this robe an outstanding value. In neat patterns only.

Steefel Brothers ALBANY, NEW YORK

This Man Is Looking Ahead

—he has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years—and how much he has saved in the bank—he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.

He earns $35 a week—and saves at least $3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved $364 and has earned $16.36 in interest.

If YOU haven't saved some of your earnings, start now—$1 will open an account, and earn interest.

4½% Dividend Paid Since 1919 Compounded Quarterly

Chartered 1868 Assets over $38,000,000.00

Mail this slip today

National Savings Bank 70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

Name.....

Address.....

City.....C.S.M.

Flint & Kent

554-562 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TRAVEL CREPE FROCKS $29.50

Will Not Wrinkle

Travel crepe is a heavy ribbed silk that does not wrinkle. It is smart whether plain or printed, and easily adapts itself to the new in fashion. In Sherwood green, Montella brown, marine blue, claret red. Sizes 36 to 42.

Zionists to Appeal to Britain to Defend Rights in 'Homeland'

(Continued from Page 1)

did everything possible to conciliate the Arabs. Evidence of this policy was shown by the withdrawal of the garrison during Lord Plumer's administration. But a mistake was made, Mr. Lipsky said, in not allowing a reasonable proportion of Jews on the Palestine police force which is composed almost entirely of Arabs who in a crisis deserted their duties.

For example Jerusalem has only 12 Jews on a police force of about 200 and with the population 50 per cent Jewish. The Zionist executive has constantly emphasized this state of affairs to the government but administrative officials had rejected all suggestion, he said.

Mr. Lipsky declared the Government was indirectly responsible for the deplorable happenings which should have been foreseen. He holds that the constant concessions to the Arabs which have been occurring at the expense of the Jews with the intention of softening the Arab temperament should have warned those experienced in Arab administration to take precautions against an uprising.

The greatest strength of the British in Palestine lay with the Jews, he continued, but the present administration is largely anti-Jewish and the whole country has recognized this.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Bournemouth, Sir Henry Page Croft, while congratulating the Government on the prompt measures it was taking in Palestine for the restoration of order, said the events of the past few days constituted an impressive warning to all those who lightly imagined that a country of such radical religious differences could be controlled by trusting to good will or police efficiency of contesting religious races. It was to be hoped, he said, that this disaster in Palestine would stay the hand of folly elsewhere.

Opposition to Mandate

Opposition to continuation of the British mandate in Palestine has been strengthened by the riotous events in Jerusalem. Demand for a thorough government inquiry into the "burden" Britain shouldered in 1922 when it undertook the thankless task of maintaining law and order in a region peopled with hereditary hostile Arabs and Jews is made by several influential newspapers.

Of course there will be no withdrawal by Britain from the duties and responsibilities reluctantly assumed under the treaty of Versailles in the Near East and other parts of the world toward primitive peoples lacking in administrative capacity and in need perhaps of "benevolent assimilation" as good imperialists would say.

The reign of lawlessness in Palestine has stirred a certain section of the press to denounce sending of British troops there, notwithstanding their mission of protecting the lives and property of all foreigners, much as the Labor Party leaders constituting the present Government, voiced disapproval of the Conservative Ministry's action in rushing troops to China for the same purpose two years ago. It is recalled that Ramsay MacDonald wrote a letter of sympathy to Eugene Chen, then Chinese leader, deprecating Britain's defense force in Shanghai.

When the riotings have been suppressed in Palestine the diplomatic task of reconciling the rival loaders of some 80,000 Jews and 850,000 Moslems will remain like the Egyptian Indian troubles a "nettle" which must be firmly grasped if British prestige is to be preserved in the Near East.

Cities Reported Quiet

Latest official reports from Jerusalem to the Colonial Office indicate little change in the situation. The report says: "Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa are reported quiet, disorder in the neighborhood of the last named place being satisfactorily dealt with by naval detachment from the Warship Barham. Aircraft has been employed in reconnoitering the disturbed areas and fire from the air has been opened on parties of Arabs in the neighborhood of Haifa, Ramleh and on hills around Jerusalem.

"A strong Arab concentration is reported southeast of Gaza but aircraft have been unable to locate any parties of Arabs in the neighborhood and no attack has so far materialized. A continuous attack on Beit Alpha, four miles west of Beisan has been successfully repulsed by a detachment of Transjordan frontier force. The situation in Transjordan is reported normal. No further reinforcements have been dispatched to Palestine."

Copies of protests against the alleged pro-Zionist policy of the British Government in Palestine from the Arab Executive in Jerusalem and the Syro-Palestinian delegation at Geneva have been sent to Ramsay MacDonald and other members of the cabinet. Indian Moslems are likewise protesting in the vernacular press at Lahore, Delhi and Bombay.

Jews Disarmed in Move to Quiet Arab Tribesmen

JERUSALEM (AP)—Rioting in Jerusalem was ceasing Aug. 29 with the steady arrival of British troops, but guerrilla warfare was in progress in the Jewish colonies where Arab raiders are burning houses and granaries.

As the situation came under control within the larger cities, there was still apprehension of a further spread of Moslem disorders in the remoter regions.

There was even one unconfirmed report that Arabs in Nablus, central Palestine city, had declared their independence from England and had raised the Turkish flag.

British forces, however, have been occupying most of the Jewish colonies and the colonists are evacuating the places where troops cannot be sent. Most of the refugees are flocking to Tel Aviv.

Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, has arrived in Jerusalem after a visit to England. A Jewish delegation went into conference with him.

The British repressive efforts were not without casualties to the British themselves. Several soldiers were killed, the correspondent of the Jewish telegraphic agency reported, when a convoy proceeding toward the Jewish colony of Kastinia was attacked. All members of the Jewish party under convoy were said to have been wounded and the Arab village near Kastinia was burned in reprisal.

Maj. Keith Roach, district commissioner here, ordered both Jews and British disarmed after a mass meeting of Arabs at the Mosque of Omar under the auspices of the Grand Mufti at which the Arab leaders declared the tribesmen could not be pacified despite counsels of moderation, until all Jews were disarmed.

Major Roach promised the Arabs the entire population, including the British, would be disarmed and these orders were carried out. Disarming of the Jewish Defense Corps, action which met with intense opposition from the members of that organization, had been begun previously.

French Hope to Keep Syria Out of Conflict

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Because of the proximity of French-mandated Syria to Palestine, France is following with closest attention every development in the Palestine situation. Already it has touched home here in Paris. President Doumergue is reported to have received a telegram from an assembly of residents in Beirut declaring their opposition to the Zionist movement.

No great alarm is felt for Syria and calm reigns there but nevertheless the Minister of Marine, Georges Leygues, in accord with Premier Briand dispatched the armored cruiser Lamotte Picquet to the scene. The message is printed without comment that Arabs from Libya have penetrated into Palestine but it is understood that the route from Beirut to Haifa has been closed to prevent just such incidents.

French preoccupation is twofold, namely, to keep disaffection from spreading in their own territory and co-operate with the British in restraining any Syrian elements from taking part in the Palestine disturbance. Jews in Paris have become restless and a delegation has been to the British Embassy denouncing Palestine occurrences and implying responsibility of British authorities has not been fully lived up to.

American Marines' Aid Proposed for Palestine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A telegram urging that the aid of American Marines be offered for co-operation with the British forces in Palestine in protecting American citizens there has just been sent to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The telegram read in part:

"I respectfully urge and request that immediate steps be taken by the State Department to protect the lives and property of American citizens in Jerusalem by ordering the nearest available American naval vessels to Palestine and by offering to land our marines to co-operate with the British Army forces for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens endangered by fanatical and lawless mobs."

Polish Jews Protest

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Jews in all parts of Poland are manifesting bitterness against the "passive" policy of English colonial authorities. Crowds later tried to demonstrate before the British legation, but police prevented. In Lodz Jewish shops were shut as a sign of protest.

PREMIER TO VISIT GENEVA

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, will leave on Aug. 31 for Geneva to attend the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Ishbel, and a private secretary.

Ellis E. Lawton & Co.

Investment Trust Securities:

United Investment Assurance Units Domestic & Overseas Preference Shares

310 State Tower Bldg., Syracuse Phone 3-7096

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

YOUR patronage at any of our 9 complete offices is cordially invited.

FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.

Main Office—S. Warren at Washington

"The Bank of Personal Service"

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

P. R. Quinlan

FLORIST

Stores, 431 S. Warren Street, and Hotel Syracuse

Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley

Flowers Telegraphed Any Place

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Interwoven Cor and Heel Socks

Unexcelled for style, fit and durability.

Plain and fancy patterns in all smart colorings.

Lisle and Silk

35c to $1.00

Men's Shop—Main Floor

C. E. Chappell & Sons, Inc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GRACE WHITE

Pupil of Auer, Goetschius, Scradieck, Burleigh, Franklin Robinson, Mme. Rousch and Ernest Bloch.

Author of Studies and Solos published by G. Schirmer

Private Lessons and Classes in Violin, Piano and Theory

5-0023 412 WESTCOTT ST.

EDWARDS AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Should have your immediate attention—"If" you are interested and would save

From 10% to 25%

E. W. EDWARDS & SON

Syracuse—Rochester—Buffalo

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED

ONONDAGA MILK

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.

810 Burnet Avenue Phone 2-0103

FALL

Will Soon Be Here

—and it has already brought a choice selection of individual wearing apparel—to Dey's.

Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boysen Brothers

Established PLUMBERS *of Reputation*

NoKol Automatic Oil Burners EverHot Automatic Water Heater

536 N. Salina Street

SHIPS LIBRARIES RUN BY ADULT TRAINING GROUP

363 Vessels Equipped With Books, World Conference in Britain Is Told

By W. W. HILL

Former President British National Union of Teachers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The seafarers' education department of the World Association for Adult Education is responsible for the maintenance of libraries on 363 ships owned by 34 companies, according to a report submitted before the conference of the institution in session here. Libraries of Chinese books for Chinese crews have been well used, and this provision is to be extended.

Dr. Mansbridge declared that the association aims at encouraging every nation to develop its own peculiar kinds of adult education, but all inspired with the same motive. He admitted that complete world co-operation was as yet only an ideal, but said it was a tremendous ideal which was exercising great dynamic force. Dr. Mansbridge admitted that there is at present a prevalence of English ideas in the association owing to the fact that England and America have provided the bulk of the funds. But the association is supported by 33 countries, he said, and it will in time become more evenly balanced.

He expressed gratification at the recognition afforded the World Association by government and educational trusts, as shown by the help they had given in the organization of the conference. The theme of the international movement was also dealt with by Count Hayashi of Japan, who looked forward to the time when the fighting instinct in nations will be transformed into humanistic activity for the people of the world.

ENDURANCE FLIERS STILL UP

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Clyde E. Pangborn and Carl A. Dixon pushed their endurance plane, the Empire State Standard, through the third night aloft in their effort to better the refueling endurance record.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

See Our Complete Line of New Fall Models in

Modart

Foundation Garments

Corset Dept.—Second Floor

Duffy-Powers, Inc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McCurdy & Co.

Super Dynamic

Atwater Kent

A. C. RADIO

Complete with 7 Guaranteed Tubes $99.50 $9.95 Down and a Year to Pay

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HANAN Shoe Designs

are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.

HANAN & SON

47 East Avenue

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Store of Standard Merchandise

Complete New Selections of STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES MANHATTAN SHIRTS RESILIO NECKWEAR STETSON HATS NUNN-BUSH SHOES

The UNION CLOTHING CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A Pleasant Vacation

Make summer an enjoyable time by participating in all the outdoor activities!

In this great Store are clothing and equipment for every sport. Picnic lunches are packed as well as other summer services given for your convenience.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McFARLIN'S

195 MAIN STREET EAST

Complete

Boys' Store

on THIRD FLOOR

Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and Hats Children's Barber Shop

NEW YORKERS

ARE you buying a car, clothing or planning a trip?
ARE you going to the theater or movies tonight?
ARE you dining out today?
ARE you sending your boy or girl to school or summer camp?
ARE you in need of office or domestic help?

Then Phone Caledonia 2706

AND ASK FOR

Advertising Records

where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These advertisers are indexed by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are traveling, or planning a trip, a complete set of folders covering a wide range of territory is available with information as to schedules, fares and routes.

"Plan Your Trip With Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor

270 MADISON AVENUE

GRAIN GROWERS FORM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Huge Co-operative Body Prepares to Use Federal Farm Loan Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Grain growers of the Nation have organized here. They have set us the framework of huge co-operative association to be international in its scope. What has failed twice under private auspices they hope to accomplish with government collaboration. Definite steps have been taken toward practical farm relief promised by the Hoover Administration, as the results are viewed.

When the decision to incorporate was reached by the 16 co-operative officials and others meeting here with members of the Federal Farm Board, an offer of immediate financial aid from the board was made by Alexander Legge of Chicago, chairman. He told the organization committee that "whenever co-operative elevators, terminal associations and grain pool organizations have obtained loans from a federal intermediate credit bank, the Federal Farm Board will make an additional advance of 10 cents a bushel on unhedged grain.

"This advance will be made on the same storage receipts or documents which have been accepted by the intermediate credit bank," he continued. "These papers are to be deposited with the custodian of the intermediate credit bank. The lien of the Federal Farm Board will be junior and subordinate to the lien of the federal intermediate credit bank received as security for its loan.

"Further, if grain received by a given co-operative has been hedged through a sale for future delivery at a definite price, the Federal Farm Board will make an advance, bringing the total loan up to 90 per cent of the sale price of the grain. The board will also make a similar advance in cases where grain has not been sold through an exchange but definitely contracted to a reputable buyer."

Will Help Stabilize Prices

This move will enable the grain grower to get additional funds immediately when his application with the federal intermediate credit bank is approved, and as a result, it will tend to prevent lower prices to the farmers, it was pointed out here.

The proposed form of the new co-operative association will be submitted to the Federal Farm Board, whose general counselor, George Farrand, will pass on the papers from the standpoint of the agricultural marketing Act, under which the Federal Farm Board functions.

The committee of 16 farmers will constitute the board, and will serve as directors until the election of their successors by stockholders of the new company.

After the articles of incorporation have been approved by the Federal Farm Board, with an application for a charter, they will be filed in some state. Then the board of directors will elect officers, adopt by-laws, and employ a general manager to start the business, said William H. Settle of Indianapolis, Ind., who has been acting as chairman of the organization committee.

Farm Leader Is Optimistic

Mr. Settle, who is president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, was highly optimistic. He said that within one month the legal setup may have been completed so that the association will be eligible to make substantial loans from the Federal Farm Board for the stabilization of this branch of agriculture. He said Mr. Legge's offer to take advances to groups that have been approved by a federal intermediate credit bank meant that these supplemental loans would be available immediately.

Mr. Settle declared the farmer's future is brighter than ever before in the United States.

Out Where the Homes Begin at Edge of Spokane's Business District

Gulbert, Spokane

SPOKANE PRIDES SELF ON RICHES SHARED BY ALL

City's Humble Folk Enjoy Wealth of Lakes, Forests and Streams

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPOKANE, Wash.—A city in which it is no rare thing for a factory worker to own a summer home, where he may take his family for week-ends, has good reason to harbor a contented and constructive population. Add to this a surrounding district rich in mineral and agricultural activities, 76 lakes within 50 miles and abundant water power in the business district, and one has Spokane.

Nearly everyone who has visited the Pacific Northwest has passed through this city and gained at least a fleeting impression of a prosperous community of some 128,000 persons, residing near a roaring river and its picturesque gorge. But those who have accepted its invitation, to stop and spend a few days have gone on their way with a colorful memory of a happy, progressive city in a peculiarly rich and attractive setting.

Beyond clean, wide streets, modern buildings and neat, comfortable homes set in well-kept lawns and gardens—such as one would find in the average city of the Pacific coast—there are evidences of a vigorous civic pride in Spokane. Its public schools resemble great country homes more than institutions; its homes cluster on the heights overlooking the business district of the city; a volcanic cone within the city has been turned into a park from which one may survey the Spokane Valley and see in the distance Mt. Spokane, the top of which was bought some years ago by the people of this community and turned over to the State as a park.

The "Inland Empire" of which Spokane calls itself the capital includes most of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and a bit of western Montana.

With such resources at hand, it is not difficult to understand why Spokane is a rich city, boasting upward of 30 millionaires who have made their money in the minerals, the farms or the forests of the vicinity. This is the reason Spokane claims to lead the country in per capita income tax returns.

Spokane is proud that it has no slums and that its foreign population is slight.

Whalen Answers 'No' on Speakeasy Closing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, has refused to undertake the local dry enforcement, in a letter written in response to the public demand by Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator, for police action under the state nuisance law against speakeasies.

This is the first time since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment that minor judicial and police forces of the city have formally announced a prohibition policy.

Mr. Whalen's refusal was announced following a three hour conference between the police commissioner and the prosecutors from four of the five counties of the city. The unanimous opinion of the conferees, Mr. Whalen said, was that Federal prohibition enforcement authorities in New York had an equal right with the police and citizens to appear before magistrates' courts with complaints for procedure under the state nuisance act.

Accompanying Mr. Whalen's letter to Mr. Campbell were some 300 photostatic copies of complaints of alleged violations of the National Prohibition Act, which he had received from Mr. Campbell during the last few days.

ARGENTINE RAIL PROBLEMS PUT UNDER SCRUTINY

Party of British Magnates Studying Motor Competition and Colonization

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Steadily increasing motortruck competition and the colonization of hitherto undeveloped or only partially developed pastoral lands and other problems facing Argentine railways are being studied by a group of prominent leaders in Argentine railway circles who recently arrived here from Europe.

The party includes Follet Holt, chairman of the boards of directors of the Buenos Aires Western, the Entre Rios and North East Argentine Railways and director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific and Central Cordoba Railways; Lieut.-Col. R. Tristram Harper, secretary of the London board of the Southern Railway; Gen. Brodie Henderson, railway consulting engineer; Roger Wright, member of the board of the Buenos Aires Pacific Railway, and P. M. Glyn, one of the principal shareholders in the Western Railway.

One of the first problems involves abolishing level railway crossings, particularly at danger points.

In connection with increasing competition from freight trucks, it has been estimated that approximately 14,000,000 pesos in revenue has been lost to two Argentine railways, and a strenuous effort is being made to overcome this. The motor haulage has been principally of grain, which is trucked from the farms directly to the docks.

It has been announced that Mr. Holt will study carefully the irrigation projects to be carried out along the River Atuel in the agricultural district served by the Western and the Buenos Aires and Pacific railways.

Work on this project has been at a standstill for some time, and the irrigation scheme has been the subject of lengthy negotiations between the companies promoting it and the Government of the Province of Mendoza.

Much time also will be devoted to studying colonization, and the party of railway magnates will visit the recently established Arizona colony on the Western Railway in the Province of San Luis. Agricultural districts on the Rio Negro will also be studied.

CUBAN JAILING OF AMERICAN OPENS BIG ISSUE

Special Envoy Sent From Washington — Senators Back Barlow Claims

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dispatch of a special envoy by the State Department to the Cuban Government has resulted from the imprisonment of Joseph E. Barlow, retired real estate dealer of Havana, with claims of $8,000,000 or more against that Government.

After cabling the State Department that he had been thrown in jail in Cuba on false charges of forgery, he was released on bail. William E. Borah, chairman, and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are demanding action.

The case has now dragged on for 10 years. It involves the ownership of 78 acres of land in the geographical center of the Cuban capital.

The present incident is likely to bring to a culmination not only the Barlow case, but other claims of Americans against the Cuban Government in which the State Department and members of the Senate committee have been interested. The situation is complicated by the fact that it was largely through oral advice of the State Department that Mr. Barlow, who has been living practically penniless in Washington, returned to Cuba to seek a solution of his problem from the Cuban courts.

Mr. Barlow went to Cuba after the Spanish-American War and got into real estate there when Cuba was not a winter resort. His developments were fortunate and he amassed considerable money. He developed five different sub-divisions during the régime of Alfredo Zayas as Presidented Gerardo Machado as President.

His biggest property, acquired at a court sale, consisted of 32 city blocks on a reclaimed swamp in the very heart of Havana, with the city built up solidly around it. It was unoccupied and unimproved when he got control of it in 1919.

This property is known as "The Manglar," and was claimed by Gomez Mena, wealthy Cuban, as part of a farm purchased by him. With the assistance of the Cuban Court, Mr. Barlow kept Señor Mena off the property, but finally the Cuban organized a corporation, headed by members of the Cuban Congress, which took the land and has since held it.

A part of this land is now operated by a son-in-law of President Machado as an amusement park. According to Mr. Barlow, another part of the estate is yielding ex-President Zayas an income of $2000 a month.

Mr. Barlow's charges were brought before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which reported unanimously back to the full committee its view that Mr. Barlow was suffering an injustice. Noble Brandon Judah, United States Ambassador at Havana, appeared before this committee and urged that Mr. Barlow had not exhausted his legal remedies in Cuba, and that he should take all possible steps before asking for American intervention under the Platt amendment.

Because of the importance of the issue and the technical legal points involved, the State Department has been loath to intervene actively in a subject that might have extremely far-reaching consequences.

Mr. Barlow has three other claims against the Cuban Government involving large sums.

AIR TOUR OF AMERICAS IS BEGUN BY MEXICAN

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Taking off from Valbuena air field Aug. 29 Pablo Sidar, Mexican airman, who played a heroic role during the recent Escobar revolt started a long good will flight which will take him to all countries of Central and South America and Cuba, with his first stop scheduled at Guatemala City.

A. M. BRAUN INC. HAIRDRESSER
Hair Waving Manicuring
SALONS
HOTEL PRISAMENT
201 West 74th Street
Trafalgar 6222 — 3271
HOTEL 12 EAST 86TH
1152 Madison Avenue
Butterfield 7372 — 4000
HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach, N. Y.
Long Beach 3070 — 100

H. Horton & Co., Inc.
Broadway and Beaver Sts.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago
"Everything Under One Roof"
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.
Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue Prints and specifications furnished on request.

NEW YORK CITY
Time Flies
Did you have enough for a vacation trip this year?
Will you have enough for Christmas?
Remember to deposit your money before Sept. 5th in order to have it draw interest from Sept. 1st.
Interest compounded every three months will make your account grow faster.
The Bank is open Monday and Friday evenings until 8 P. M.
The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889
58th St. and Madison Ave.

NEW YORK CITY
Blankets
are laundered at the Champion with IVORY Soap
They are returned to you like new.
Phone for a routeman
Columbus 8164
The CHAMPION LAUNDRY
456 WEST 55TH STREET

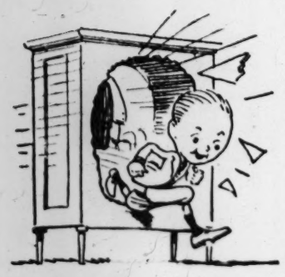
NEW YORK
Cuff Links
Scarf Pins
Seal Rings
Vest Chains
Strap Watches
Belts & Buckles
Gifts for Gentlemen
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Est. 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE Cort. 2359

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
Kindermann
STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
We Specialize in Long Distance Moving
Vaults for Silver, Rugs and Draperies
Office 1360-66 Webster Ave. at 170th St.
Tel. Jerome 0194 New York City
Correspondents in All Large Cities
Established 38 Years

Pediforme Shoes
MAKE "GLAD" FEET
A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot, yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.
Write for new Style Book G
PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
36 West 36th Street, New York
322 Livingston Street, Brooklyn
29 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.

Japanese Tea House
Claribel Hill
To the right of the Music Tower on the Colonnade
Playland, Rye Beach
Luncheon 11-3 Afternoon Tea 3-5 Dinner 5-9
Delicious Food Properly Served at Moderate Prices
11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Call it Salt Water Bridge and Have Your Party Here
Luncheon Bridge—Tables of 4 With Luncheon $5.00
Afternoon Bridge—Tables of 4 With Afternoon Tea $3.00
Meet your friends at the Music Tower and Have Dinner at The Japanese Tea House—Tables reserved if desired.
Telephone Rye 1942
Lunches in Boxes $.75 each.
In our sales booth adjoining, we carry Bridge Accessories and Favors, Souvenirs, Post Cards and Novelties.

Custer Arms Restaurant
Claribel Hill
671 Palmer Avenue
Telephone Bronxville 2446
Bronxville, N. Y.
The Mexican Patio or the Bandits' Den
PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES
Luncheon, 12-2—65c
Dinner, 6-7:30—$1.00
Sunday 1-3—6-7—$1.50
Supper 6-7—$1.00
Special Chicken Dinner—Tuesdays and Thursdays $1.00
Our specialty: Chicken Chow Mein every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches.
Also catering to private parties.



School boys certainly do run through wardrobes unless they're given specially sturdy clothes to wear.
Our outfits for boys have the requisite huskiness, thanks to careful making and all-wool fabrics. At the same time they lose nothing of the style for which R. P. clothes have always been famous.
Prices reasonable.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St.
New York City
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

When you seek the toothsome waffle,
You are apt to find it awful,
More like leather than the object of your dreams,
And the chicken that attends it,
Very little virtue lends it,
Their concoction is a lost art, so it seems.
But, Eureka, you have found them,
And the Cuisine that's around them
Will banish every doubt and every fear,
Waffles, light as air, delicious,
Chicken that exceeds your wishes,
And a host of other delicacies here.
Candle Light Inn
69 Pondfield Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 4245
Daily Luncheon 12 to 2:30
Sunday Dinner 1 to 8 P. M.
Dinner 6 to 8 P. M.
Supper 5 to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 12 to 8 P. M. Daily
GERTRUDE M. JAMES MARGARET M. FISH

A Lesson Parents have learned about School Shoes
▲ ▲ One of the earliest discoveries of parenthood is that young feet are amazingly destructive of shoes. The next (and far more important) is that improperly fitted shoes can have an equally harmful effect upon young feet.
But modern mothers know that the solution of this school problem is easy. Many of them began wearing Coward Shoes in their own school days . . . and know that Coward Shoes are properly built and skillfully fitted to guide young feet into normal growth. Furthermore, Coward Shoes are so well made that they staunchly resist the onslaught of youth . . . making them far the most economical shoe a parent can buy.
The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STREETS, BOSTON
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M. —WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barron and their daughter on the front lawn of their English Colonial Cottage in Mamaroneck Knolls.

Why John A. Barron bought a home in Mamaroneck Knolls
"ON our first trip to Mamaroneck Knolls we fell in love with the cozy English Colonial cottage we now occupy," says Mrs. John A. Barron. "Its artistic simplicity appealed to us immediately and when we heard the price we knew we had found our home."
"I was delighted to locate such a comfortable home a few minutes from the station," says Mr. Barron . . . "and so, here we are—comfortable and happy."
• • • •
Twenty-seven families are living in Mamaroneck Knolls, the home-like community high on a hillock overlooking Saxon Wood Park.
Mamaroneck Knolls is a community with every improvement in and paid for . . . a neighborhood of artistic homes that reflect the very spirit of home.
The Mooney-built homes in Mamaroneck Knolls have been created with the pride of the true craftsman. They are homes to live in and be proud of . . . homes that will be as lovely next year and for many years to come as they are today. Golf, beach, shore and country clubs abound near the Knolls. In fact, every outdoor sport, every wholesome pleasure is enjoyed by Mamaroneck Knolls' residents.
A few captivating English, French, Colonial and Cape Cod homes remain. They can be purchased from $14,800 up, on personalized terms to meet your particular needs, so that home ownership in this garden spot of Westchester will cost no more than rent.
Visit Mamaroneck Knolls today! Come and see for yourself the beauty and charm of this truly unique development! Write us and we will gladly send you a complete descriptive booklet.

MAMARONECK KNOLLS
HARRY RICH MOONEY
Member of the Subdividers' and Developers' Division, Westchester County Realty Board
662 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
'Phone Mamaroneck 2410

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. MIDA BEATS MRS. PRESSLER

Chicago Player Wins 2 and 1 in an Exciting Golf Match at Mayfield

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Having eliminated the two-time champion, Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club, Chicago, became the outstanding contender in the twenty-seventh annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Mayfield Country Club here Wednesday.

Mrs. Mida defeated Mrs. Leona Pressler of the San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel, Calif., 2 and 1, in an exciting match. In the third round the veteran Chicagoan, who has been known for years as a great medalist, but an unsuccessful match player, faced another Californian, Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles. The latter has come forward as one of the leading prospects for the title.

Defeated in the early rounds of the two previous tourneys by the champion, Mrs. Mida approached and putted her way to a brilliant victory. Mrs. Pressler's putter, which won her two titles, failed miserably. Missed putts cost her hole after hole, and a long putt that stopped an inch short ended the match on the seventeenth. The Californian also found much trouble through the fairway, had breaks requiring several brilliant recoveries.

Mrs. Mida started an advance on the sixth, where she scored a bid of 5 when Mrs. Pressler used three putts for a 6. She went 2 up on the eighth when Mrs. Pressler, stymied on her second putt, hit Mrs. Mida's ball into the cup for a birdie 2. Three putts on the ninth cost Mrs. Pressler the hole, 5 to 6, and the Chicagoan turned 3 up.

Mrs. Mida Stymied

On the tenth and eleventh it was Mrs. Mida's turn to three putt, with a 6 and a 7. On the latter Mrs. Pressler's first putt paused six inches from the cup and Mrs. Mida was stymied a foot away. The latter tried to hop over with a niblick, but hopped too far. This left her only one hole advantage. They halved the twelfth in 4s, and on the thirteenth Mrs. Pressler missed a four-foot putt to lose the hole, 3 to 4.

One of the worst breaks Mrs. Pressler encountered came on the fourteenth where her approach second went too far to the right and fell in a creek. She was forced to drop back, and shooting No. 4, she rolled 15 feet past the cup. Mrs. Mida rimmed the cup with a 60-foot approach shot, stopping a foot away. It was a near stymie and Mrs. Pressler took two putts to lose the hole, 6 to 4. With Mrs. Mida 3 up, they halved the fifteenth in 5s, and the Chicagoan had the advantage, dormie 3.

Mrs. Pressler kept the match alive by taking a long chance with a spoon second over a trap guarding the green. She just got over and rolled to the far edge. Mrs. Mida's second was short and her third left a 12-foot putt which she missed. Mrs. Pressler putted 40 feet, and had a two-foot putt left which she sank for a 4-to-5 win.

The decisive shots were made from the seventeenth tee, when Mrs. Mida laid her drive 10 feet inside of Mrs. Pressler's on the green, six inches off the line of the latter's putt. Mrs. Pressler putted 25 feet and stopped on the right edge of the cup. The Chicagoan putted short to be safe and then sank a three-footer for a half in 3, ending the contest. Mrs. Pressler had a card of 44—44—88, her worst of the tourney. The winner had a card of 40—41—81.

Mrs. Lifur Defeats Miss Vilas

Just fair golf was enough for Mrs. Lifur to defeat Miss Virginia Vilas of Chicago, 7 and 6. The California contender went out in 41 against a 50. Another representative of the Pacific coast state, Miss Kathleen Wright of Pasadena, came through the second round. She defeated Miss Anne Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla., 3 and 1.

Another upset came when Miss Rena Nelson of Exmoor Golf Club, Chicago, 16-year-old western junior champion of 1928, defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Golf Club, Chicago, by the close count of 1 up. Miss Van Wie was runner-up for the United States championship last year and was regarded as a possible finalist in this tourney. She turned the first nine 1 up, with 41 against 44, but Miss Nelson evened the match on the tenth, went 1 down when Miss Van Wie sank a birdie 4 on the fourteenth and then won the fifteenth and sixteenth with birdie fours. The last two holes were halved in par 3 and 5.

The tourney medalist, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, got through the second round with an easy 4 and 2 victory over Miss Eva May Johnson of Glencoe, Ill. Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., runner-up for the title two years ago, showed promise with a 7 and 6 triumph over Mrs. Julian Tyler of Cleveland. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Virginia Vilas, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Miss Rena Nelson, Chicago, defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 1 up.

Miss Kathleen Wright, Pasadena, defeated Miss Anne Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla., 3 and 1.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City defeated Miss E. M. Johnson, Glencoe, Ill., 4 and 2.

Mrs. Harlie Higbie, Detroit, defeated Miss Helen Macmorran, Winnetka, Ill., 3 and 2.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. Julian Tyler, Cleveland, 7 and 6.

Miss Peggie Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mrs. John Arends, Long Grove, Ill., 1 up.

R. T. Jones Jr. Breaks Par by Two Strokes

— BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Del Monte, Calif.

ROBERT T. JONES JR. broke par by two strokes Wednesday and set a new course record of 70 on the difficult Pebble Beach links here, where the United States amateur golf championship will be played Sept. 2 to 7.

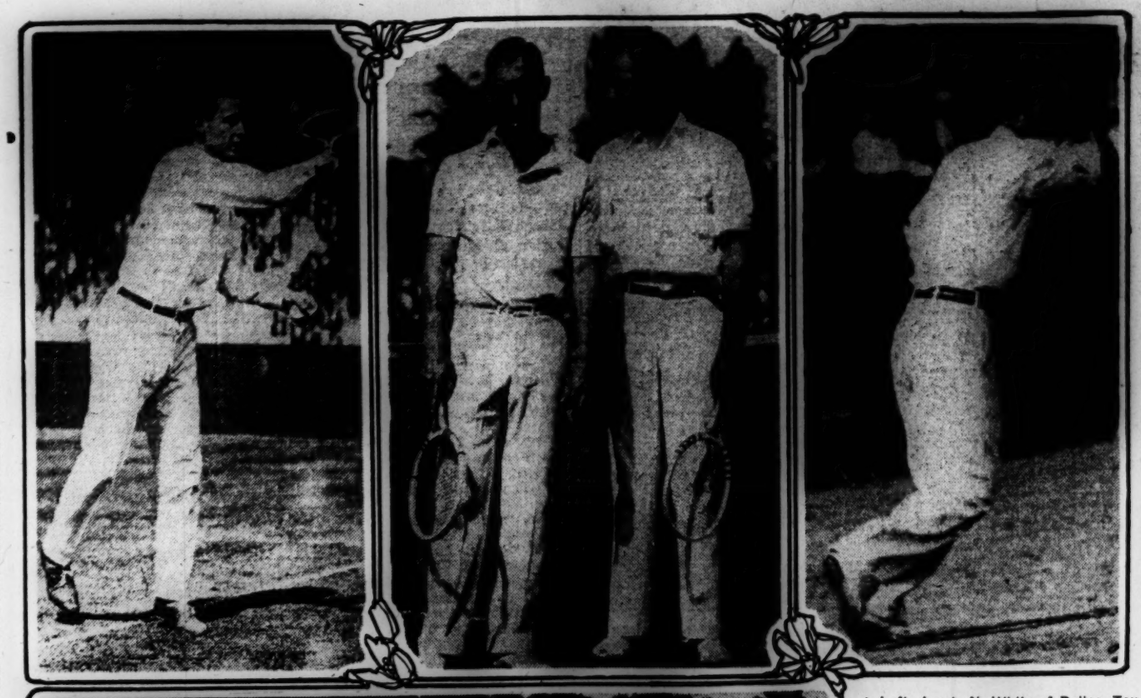
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

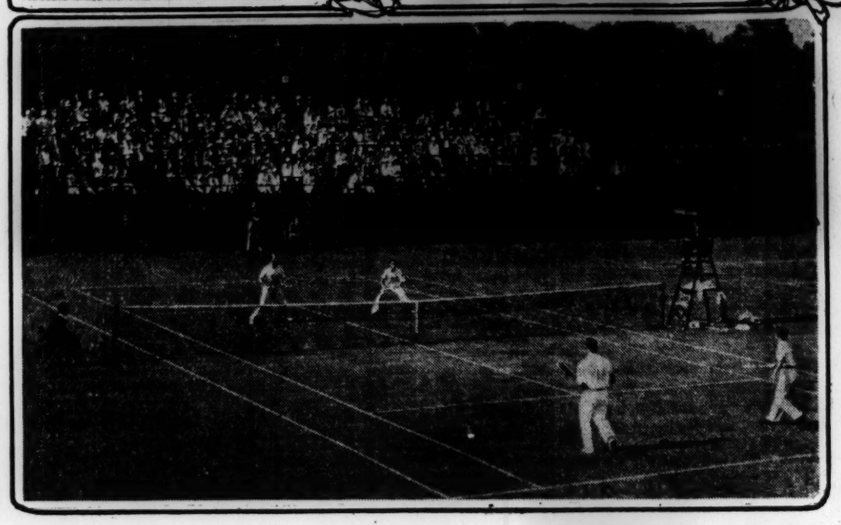
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	35	23	.603
Los Angeles	34	24	.586
Hollywood	33	25	.569
Mission	33	25	.569
San Francisco	32	27	.542
Oakland	30	29	.508
Sacramento	22	35	.386
Seattle	14	43	.257

RESULTS AUG. 28

Hollywood 14, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 8, Portland 3.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 2.
Mission 5, Oakland 4.

Lawn Tennis Stars Playing in the United States Doubles





Left—Lewis N. White of Dallas, Tex., Who Is Playing With R. Berkeley Bell (Right) of Austin, Tex. Center—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., a Seeded Team. Stadium Court Scene Shows Harris E. Coggeshall Jr. and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. (in Forecourt,) a Middle Western Team, Playing Against John S. Olliff and Henry W. Austin of England.

Texans Eliminate Davis Cup Stars in Doubles Play

Bell and White Upset Van Ryn and Allison in Quarter-final—Two Seeded Teams Left—Coen-Coggeshall Triumph

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—A Texas pair, R. Berkeley Bell of Austin and Lewis N. White of Dallas, provided the upset of the third day of play in the United States men's tennis doubles championship tournament on the Longwood Cricket Club courts Wednesday. The Texans defeated the top-seeded pair, John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, a fellow-Texan from Austin, by a score of 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, in the quarter-final round.

Two other seeded teams, the last of the four teams in the so-called foreign list, were eliminated Wednesday, but their defeats were not so much in the upset class, since the opposition was of first grade calibre. Of the entire list of eight seeded teams to start the tournament, only two are left, William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., and George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, and partner, John H. Doeg, of Santa Monica, Calif.

Coen-Coggeshall Win

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City and Harris E. Coggeshall Jr. of Des Moines, Ia., the team that created Tuesday's upset when it eliminated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., a seeded pair, continued their forward march Wednesday by defeating the top-seeded foreign team comprised of H. W. Austin and John S. Olliff of England in a four-set match, 6—4, 2—6, 16—14, 6—2.

Tilden and Hunter struggled through five sets before earning the right to enter the semi-final, due to the play of the United States-foreign team of Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa. The score: 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 3—6, 7—5.

The father and son national championship started play Wednesday and the veterans' and mixed doubles continued. J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., defending champions in the father and son tournament, won their match with the loss of only two games, defeating E. A. Penick and C. Penick of Texas by scores of 6—0, 6—2. Donald M. Hill and son of Waban, Mass., runners-up to the Joneses in the championship final last year, adso advanced, defeating L. T. Wallis and H. S. Wallis by scores of 6—0, 6—2. There were seven matches in all in the father and son competition.

Miss Nuthall Plays

One first-round and three second-round matches were completed in the mixed doubles, although some play was postponed for Friday, since the men's doubles are expected to be completed earlier than Friday and the day's program would be light without some of the mixed doubles matches. Miss Betty Nuthall of England played her first match on the Longwood courts when she teamed with George M. Lott Jr., in their second-round match of the mixed doubles to defeat Miss Lee Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and E. R. Avory of England, 6—1, 6—3.

The runners-up to Irving C. Wright and Harry C. Johnson, veterans' doubles champions who were unable to defend this year, Fred G. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York, won their second-round match, defeating J. Acheson and S. J. Adams, 6—3, 7—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Lewis N. White, Dallas, Tex., defeated John W. Van Ryn, South Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, Ia., defeated H. W. Austin and John S. Olliff, England, 6—4, 2—6, 1—6, 16—14, 6—2.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 3—6, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, and Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, 12—10, 6—4, 6—2.

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES First Round

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and W. Bradshaw Harrison, San Bruno, Calif., defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, San Francisco, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated Miss Louise L. Zinke, Cincinnati, O., and George O'Connell, Chicago, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago defeated Miss Lee Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and E. R. Avory, England, 6—1, 6—3.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' DOUBLES—Second Round

Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated S. J. Adams and A. R. Acheson, Boston, 6—3, 7—5.

George Lyon and H. H. Whitman, Boston, defeated L. J. Carruthers, New York, and B. C. Covell, England, 6—1, 6—4.

B. S. Blake and Channing Frothingham, Boston, defeated H. H. Bassford, New York, and B. H. Hayes, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

F. J. Sulloway, Manchester, N. H., and H. V. Greenough, Boston, defeated Julian S. Myrick and M. D. Whitman, New York, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

UNITED STATES FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—First Round

D. M. Hill and M. T. Hill, Waban, Mass., defeated L. T. and H. S. Wallis, 6—0, 6—2.

H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr. defeated A. and S. Codman by default.

N. W. Niles and N. W. Niles Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated B. S. Blake and F. Blake, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

S. P. Hayes and S. P. Hayes Jr., Boston, defeated S. P. Ware and N. Ware, Boston, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated E. A. Penick and C. Penick, Texas, 6—0, 6—2.

Channing Frothingham and Channing Frothingham Jr., Boston, defeated S. Henshaw and S. Henshaw Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

C. K. Shaw and C. K. Shaw Jr., Providence, defeated G. E. Pfaffman and Karl S. Pfaffman, Quincy, 6—2, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	89	52	.631
Toronto	78	63	.553
Buffalo	73	68	.518
Baltimore	71	67	.514
Reading	68	69	.496
Montreal	69	71	.493
Newark	65	72	.474
Jersey City	43	94	.314

RESULTS AUG. 28

Reading 5, Toronto 3.
Jersey City 3, Montreal 1.
Montreal 5, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 7, Newark 1.
Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 1, Rochester 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	79	56	.585
Birmingham	77	55	.583
New Orleans	76	56	.576
Memphis	74	66	.529
Atlanta	70	65	.519
Little Rock	54	78	.409
Mobile	51	80	.383
Chattanooga	51	82	.382

RESULTS AUG. 28

New Orleans 8, Chattanooga 6.
Little Rock 4, Atlanta 3.
Nashville 5, Mobile 3.
Memphis 3, Birmingham 0.

PIRATES DOWN CHICAGO TWICE

Grimes Comes Back to Win His Seventeenth Game of the Season

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	82	39	.678
Pittsburgh	69	51	.575
New York	66	55	.545
St. Louis	60	60	.500
Brooklyn	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	51	69	.425
Cincinnati	52	71	.423
Boston	48	72	.400

RESULTS AUG. 28

Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 6.

Under their new manager, Jewell Ens, who succeeded Owen J. Bush, before the games Wednesday, the Pittsburgh Pirates met and defeated the league-leading Chicago Cubs two games of a doubleheader, 10 to 3 and 7 to 6. This reduced the margin of the Cubs from 14½ to 12½ games.

The two victories will no doubt give the Pirates greater encouragement, for they have been in the throes of an extremely bad slump for several weeks. Grimes, whose loss to the club has meant more than words can tell, made his first successful start since his return to the lineup, marking up his seventeenth victory of the season.

Malone was after his eighteenth victory of the season when he faced Pittsburgh in the opening game. He struck out his usual quota of seven men but the Pirates bunched hits off him in the sixth and seventh innings to score nine of their runs. In the second game, it was the seventh and eighth innings which produced most of the Pittsburgh runs.

All Cubs' Pitchers Up to .500

There is not one pitcher among the 10 on the Chicago staff who has lost more games this season than he has won. Bush tops the corps with 19 victories and only three defeats; Malone comes next with 17 victories and nine losses, and the others follow in order: Root, 13 and 5; Carlson, 8 and 3, Nehf, 7 and 4; Cvengros, 4 and 2; Blake, 11 and 11; Horne, 1 and 1; Jonnard, 1 and 1; Penner, 0 and 0. To have all the substitutes as well as the regulars showing no less than a .500 average is a novelty in baseball for any club.

Home runs by Hornsby in the second game and Cuyler in the first featured for the Cubs, while a home run by Bartel featured the Pirates' hitting in the second game. Hornsby hit his thirtieth of the season.

Ens Inspires Pirates

Apparently Ens has served to inspire the Pirates with renewed vigor, for they have not won both games of a doubleheader before since July 15. The Pittsburgh owners have intimated that if Ens shows well as manager he will be retained as such for another year and maybe more. His position next year, therefore, depends upon one month of play by the Pirates. Certainly the start has been a good one. The Pirates were playing on their home grounds for the first time since early in July and their home-coming may be the start of a new era in Pittsburgh baseball. They won 21 and lost 25 in their latest competition against eastern contenders. Wednesday's scores:

AT PITTSBURGH (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	0	x	10	15	1
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Grimes and Hargreaves; Malone, Cvengros and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Malone. Time—1h. 53m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	x	7	14	0
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	10

Batteries—Kremer, Swetonic and Hemsley; Nehf, Cvengros, Penner, Bush and Gonzales. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Losing pitcher—Cvengros. Time—2h. 3m.

MEXICO TAKING TO U. S. FOOTBALL

President Welcomes Yale Line Coach Now There to Aid

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The effort to introduce the United States brand of football into Mexico has another enthusiastic supporter, President Portes Gil. The President devoted half an hour Wednesday to a discussion of the game with Reginald D. Root '26, Yale line coach, who is now serving for three months as mentor of the University of Mexico eleven, and ended by promising to attend the university's next game here.

Portes Gil, a sports enthusiast, said he was highly pleased that Mexican University boys have taken up intercollegiate football and expressed gratification to the Yale authorities for allowing Root to come to Mexico. The President said he hped the time would come when the University of Mexico team would be able to play United States college teams.

Until recently the only kind of football played in Mexico was soccer. A group of United States residents, including Ambassador Dwight Morrow, became interested in the efforts of the university boys to build up a team to play American football and contributed to a fund that brought Root here to take charge of the squad. He arrived early this month.

Root called on the President in Chapultepec Castle, accompanied by a delegation of the university players. He was presented to Portes Gil by Roberto Noriega, quarterback, who represented the university at the National Collegiate Athletic Association conference at New Orleans last winter.

After the chat, the President took Root to inspect the workers' sports field being built at Valbuena, just outside of Mexico City, by the Government for the free use of worker-athletes. The field, which will be inaugurated next month, will accommodate 50,000 workers.

ATHLETICS GAIN EDGE ON RIVALS

Have Defeated Yankees Eight Out of 15 Games This Year

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	39	.686
New York	70	50	.583
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Cleveland	63	58	.521
Detroit	57	65	.467
Washington	55	65	.458
Chicago	49	73	.402
Boston	43	80	.350

RESULTS AUG. 28

Philadelphia 9, New York 7.
Washington 7, Boston 4.

The Philadelphia Athletics gained the edge on the New York Yankees in dual competition for the season by winning the odd victory between the two in a total of 15 games played. Always dangerous in a crucial series, if crucial may be applied to a series with the Athletics leading the league now by 13 games, the Yankees knocked out three home runs and led by 7 to 3 when the Athletics came to bat in the sixth inning. A five-run rally in the seventh won the game for Connie Mack, whose lead would have been cut to 11 games had the Yankees won.

Miller J. Huggins started his recruit pitcher, Sherid, who has done some brilliant work lately. In his previous start against Philadelphia he was beaten, 4 to 2, but he allowed only eight hits. In the seventh inning he was forced to retire and Moore, who relieved him, was credited with the defeat.

Ruth hit his thirty-sixth home run of the year and was matched for the day by Gehrig and Lary. The veteran, George H. Burns, playing first base for the Athletics, hit a double in the fourth inning with three men on bases.

Great Trio in Slump

Since Aug. 14 only one member of Connie Mack's great trio of pitchers, Walberg, Grove and Earnshaw, has won a game. Walberg triumphed four days ago against Chicago and was given another chance to pitch Wednesday. He didn't last more than 3 2-3 innings. Quinn, Rommel and Grove worked as relief pitchers and Rommel got credit for the victory. Walberg has won one of his last four starts. Grove has lost his last two and so has Earnshaw. The Athletics have now won two of their last 11 games.

A study of the records show that Washington is playing the best baseball in the league and when it defeated Boston for the second straight time Wednesday the Senators were credited with their fifteenth victory in their last 20 games.

Yankees Could Use Thomas

Evidently Manager Walter P. Johnson made a good move when he secured Myles L. Thomas from the Yankees who by the way could use him just about now. Thomas won his fifth straight game Wednesday. Washington is getting some of the kind of pitching that it got in the spring training when Manager Johnson predicted great things for his box staff. It has been a long time rounding into shape but evidently the last month of play will produce its full force. As it is the Senators are well-situated for an onslaught on the first division and unless Detroit braces up at once, the Senators will pass it in the standing.

Goslin was the star of the Senators' attack with two singles and a home run, Wednesday's scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	9	10	0
New York	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	12	2

Batteries—Walberg, Quinn, Rommel, Grove and Cochrane; Sherid, Moore, Zachary, Pipgras and Dickey. Hengough. Winning pitcher—Rommel. Losing pitcher—Moore. Time—2h. 27m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	x	7	11	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	12	0

Batteries—Thomas and Spencer; M. Gaston, Bayne and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Time—2h.

RED SOX BUY OUTFIELDER

The Boston American League Baseball Club has purchased Thomas Winsett, outfielder, from the Mobile club of the Southern Association, according to an announcement made at Fenway Park this morning. Winsett has a reputation as a powerful hitter and is a graduate of Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn. He hits left-handed and throws right.

Excellent Scores by Junior Shooters

Gould Wins Class A With 392 Hits Out of 400—Wiles Is B Champion

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Firing under perfect weather conditions, entrants in the prone, sitting, small bore matches of the junior rifle corps registered excellent scores Wednesday.

Lewis H. Gould, 17, of South Braintree, Mass., had a score of 392 out of 400 in Class "A." Emmett Casson, 16, Macon, Ga., was second, with 388, and Arthur Ferguson, 17, Macon, Ga., third, with 385.

In Class "B," Bradford Wiles, 14, of Chicago, won with 389. He took the event last year with a score of 372. Richard Gould, 17, Elyria, O., outranked Richard Heilder, 14, Altoona, Pa., for second place, although both had scores of 381.

Rifle and pistol shooting for practice opened Wednesday, with the army rifle being used on the 200-yard range.

Four Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrived Wednesday for the events, Corps. A. Ford, Waterman Park, Alta.; Donald Forsland, Lethbridge, Alta.; J. J. Polletier, Banff, Alta., and J. D. O'Donnell, Ottawa.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	89	42	.674
St. Paul	78	52	.600
Minneapolis	75	59	.533
Indianapolis	62	71	.466
Columbus	61	71	.462
Louisville	61	71	.462
Milwaukee	52	79	.397
Toledo	51	81	.386

RESULTS AUG. 28

St. Paul 9, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 8, Columbus 7.
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 4.

August Silence Among the Birds

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

AUGUST marks low tide in the careers of our feathered visitors of the summer. The broods with the exception of a few varieties have been reared and the increased families have taken to a life of roving about, apparently with little sense of responsibility. Cherry-birds, the cedar waxwings, are the only summer denizens still engaged in domestic affairs. The reason for the delay is not easy to determine, but the fact is that these dainty creatures rarely settle down to rear their broods until late July or August.

Mid-August finds us again in our Little Valley in Maine for a short week-end; but, brief as is our stay, it affords opportunity to observe the bird life of the valley, and to ascertain how our feathered friends have fared during the interval since our last visit. The changes are marked. No longer is the new day hailed with a full chorus. Now, at daybreak, there is scarcely a bird note except, perhaps, the call of a crow from the distant hills. The season of song is passed, and judging from this evidence alone, except for reminiscent snatches of melody, one would conclude that the countryside is deserted. But such is not the case. Bird life in abundance is still all about us, and as the day advances many visitors come to our lawn.

Bluebirds, a large family, are moving about the neighborhood, and their plaintive notes break the silence with sad cadence. Tree, barn and bank swallows circle among the shade trees, now and again assembling in long rows on the telephone wires. We know that this presages an early departure, for these lovers of genial climes will, according to regular schedule, depart within a week on their long but leisurely journey to the southland. A family of flickers frequents the grounds, uttering their cheery "flick, flick." At our approach, they bound across the fields in scalloped flight, their golden wing-shafts shining in the sun as they turn and cavort in happy abandon. We have few birds of more beautiful plumage, and none more friendly than these sprightly visitors.

Rollicking Nabobs

Robin apparently did not bring out her second brood, as the nest in the thick-topped pine contains the same two eggs that it held in early July. Chebecs are about in numbers, proof of the success of the season's enterprise. Not the sign of a bobolink did we have until near midday. In fact, we had concluded that they, too, had departed on their long journey, when an unmistakable "chink, chink," signaled their presence. A flock of five or six, evidently the only family of these rollicking nabobs that nested in our vicinity this year, crossed the lawn just over my head and halted for a moment in the elm by the brook. With a few sharp call notes they were away, and it seems doubtful if we hear from them again until their return from a winter spent in far-away Brazil. We sincerely hope that they will favor us more generously next year, for their presence in the flowery meadows adds a charm which we little like to miss.

Sparrows — chipping, Savannah, song and vesper—frequent the lawn, and dart in and out of the bush ricks along the stone walls bordering the garden; but they manifest little of the spirit of song. The moulting season is on and many are moving about with only a partial supply of wing and tail feathers. Little wonder that they shyly hide within the thick cover! A humming bird hangs for a moment before the fading forms of the summer lilies at the corner of the cottage, suspended as by an invisible thread, then darts away like a flash of green light. As I write, sharp staccato notes uttered with great emphasis, announce the presence of a brown thrasher—for no other bird has so commanding a call note. It fairly demands one's attention, and as I turn about in my chair, he dashes out of the lilac bushes by the barn door, halts for an instant in the cherry tree by the porch and is away to the garden, gracefully waving his long tail as a challenge to my attention. Brown thrasher is not famed for his modesty. He is as proud of his fine brown coat and spotted breast as he is of his musical medley of the spring time.

While youngsters of many varieties are about, but few have yet attained to any vocal excellence. Every now and then, however, one hears brief snatches which suggest the family song. But the efforts are amateurish and incomplete. For a moment I am quite deceived by the notes of a purple finch, thinking it is an adult performer. But only the opening notes are true; then off goes the youngster into a jargon of sounds, which bear no resemblance to the delicious melody characteristic of his kind.

Along the River

To determine conditions along the river bank, in the early morning I gently paddled our little green boat for some distance close under the overhanging bushes. There is no better way than this for close observation of the feathered denizens. As I stand for a moment on the shore scanning the dark surface of the stream, the sound of strong wings beating against the water turns my eyes down river to see a flock of black ducks just rising from the shelter of the high bank, a short distance below. No doubt they have nested in the vicinity and as yet have not been harassed by the gun of the hunter. Shrill call notes, with the query of a rising inflection, bespeak the presence of veeries, although last evening we heard nothing of their weird notes. They too have closed their season of song. Redstarts dart in and out among the alders, and lisping notes indicate the presence of the black and white warbler. Red-wing and king bird intently watch me as I quietly pass under their perches. Sparrows running along the shore close under the thick bushes halt for a glimpse of the intruder, but are not disturbed at my presence. Catbirds utter their characteristic cries, and at the sound of my paddle vireos slip into the shelter of the thick hazel bushes. There is much bird life along the shore, although it is not vocal.

The floral display along the river bank is abundant. Joe-pyeweed and meadow rue are at full bloom. Golden rod is just bursting into its full glory. Flaming cardinal flowers are mirrored in the quiet surface of the stream, the most pleasing to the eye of all the river garden. In the shallow water, spear head is lifting its bloom of waxy white, and the tall blue spikes of pickerel weed rise above the white water-lilies which in August profusion deck the shores. At the mouth of the cove, now a marsh of flag, lush reeds and rushes, a broad-winged hawk rises and for a moment surveys me from a perch in a tall elm. Satisfied as to my status, he wings his way into the forest where no doubt his family is safely hidden.

Four-Footed Visitors Increasing

A sure sign of the change that is taking place in the country side is seen in the footprints along the shore. Tracks of deer, raccoons, muskrats, and lesser creatures are plentiful, unmistakable proof that the human visitors are lessening in umbers. In my boyhood no deer were known in this region. Now they are numerous and we hear of farmers who are obliged to fence against them in order to protect their gardens. Stories also come to us of moose and an occasional bear appearing about the farmsteads. Thirty years ago no such visitations were known; but better protection of game animals, and lessening activities on the farms have encouraged the original denizens to return.

No sound of hermit thrush or tuneful warbler comes from the dark woods which a month ago were vocal with wild music. The season has changed and rather than indulge a sense of regret at the passing of the period of song, I turn my attention to the new glories which have appeared with the fulfillment of the promise of the spring. There is so much of entertainment to be had at all seasons in the great out-of-doors that regret for what has passed would betoken a failure to appreciate the abundance that is ever to be enjoyed.

"AIR-MINDEDNESS" ON PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—"The Upward Trend in Advertising" has been chosen as the theme for the convention of the Advertising Clubs of New England, to be held at Bridgeport, Oct. 28-29. Officials expect that "the advertising of the future will lean more and more toward air-mindedness."

SPORTS FLYING STILL IN LEAD, AIR MEN SAY

Open Cockpit Biplane Most Popular, Manufacturers at Cleveland Declare

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Confidential reports tabulated by 71 leading manufacturers of aircraft reveal that 3381 airplanes were manufactured during the first six months of this year, or 80 per cent of the total number produced last year, aeronautical engineers, manufacturers and salesmen here for the 1929 national air races have been told.

The entire gain was in commercial ships. Production of military planes decreased slightly.

The total for commercial planes during the six months was 2854, while the military total was only 527.

The open cockpit biplane led in production, with a total of 1623, indicating that flying still is largely a sporting proposition. But multi-motored transport plane production showed an enormous increase, with 115 of this type manufactured, as compared with 63 for the entire year of 1928.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce declared that the industry as a whole this year is 60 per cent larger and more flourishing than last, with many new factories in production in every section of the country.

Engineers here believe that engineering development during the next few years will be in the way of a "controllable pitch" propeller which would permit engine efficiency under all weather conditions, and a cooling liquid for airplane motors.

The problem of changing the pitch of a propeller while a ship still is in flight has been practically solved, Frank H. Caldwell, consulting engineer of the Standard Steel Propeller Corporation, told the engineers. It means much the same thing to an airplane as the shifting of gears does to an automobile. He illustrated his point by saying that airplanes now are in the position of automobiles which can run only in second gear, up hill, down hill, and on the level.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The navy dirigible Los Angeles was pointed to a return cruise to join the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst, N. J., after completing for the first time a transfer of a passenger to an airplane while in flight.

The maneuver was performed before 100,000 spectators at the national air races. Lieut. A. W. Gorton, of the navy, fastened a hawser stretched between two uprights on the top wing of his plane to a hook attached to a ladder lowered from the keel of the Los Angeles, then Lieut. Calvin Bolster, of the Los Angeles crew, descended to the plane, after which the two craft turned into the wind and the airplane was disengaged.

The experiment had in view the use of two dirigibles being built for the navy which have hangars in their hulls for five fighting airplanes, converting the dirigibles into airplane carriers with their own fleet of fighting ships for protection and offensive.

During the day two cross-country derbies arrived, there were demonstrations of mimic warfare by army and navy pursuit planes and bombers, the largest glider contest ever staged in the United States was held, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh again "stunted" for the spectators.

Shuttle, Hit by Oil Can, Forced Down at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The transcontinental mail plane Shuttle was forced down when struck by a five-gallon can of oil during a refueling contact here, while on a return flight from New York in an attempt to establish a record for sustained and linear-distance flying. Capt. Ira K. Eaker, pilot, has asked permission to reattempt the flight. The plane was not damaged in landing.

The Shuttle had taken mail from Oakland, Calif., to New York, and was making the fifth contact of the flight when the accident occurred. The flight, in which the United States Postoffice Department and army officials co-operated, was made to determine the feasibility of long-distance flights with mail.

Morgan Yacht Now Government Boat

NEW YORK (AP)—The Corsair, famous yacht of J. P. Morgan, made her last trip as a private vessel when she put out from Glen Cove Harbor on Long Island for a Brooklyn yacht basin.

Arrived there she becomes a government boat, turned over to the geodetic survey, in which service she probably will round out her long career.

Built in 1899 for Mr. Morgan's father, she has had a long and illustrious career, and is probably the best known private yacht in the world.

During the war the Corsair was turned over to the Government and served in foreign waters. It was taken back and refitted as a private yacht by Mr. Morgan in 1920, and has been in the line at New London, Conn., for the Yale-Harvard boat races nearly every year since it was built.

The yacht is being replaced by a new Corsair, being built at Bath, Me., for Mr. Morgan at a cost announced as $3,000,000.

FINDS LIGHT AND AIR COSTLY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Cost of light and air is mounting in New York, judging from the experience of A. N. Adelson, who has just taken elaborate measures to insure proper lighting and ventilation of a 32-story building he is erecting at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Adelson has signed a lease for 21 years on a 10-story apartment house adjoining his building, to prevent the erection of a high structure next to his property during that time. He will pay $39,000 a year during the term of the lease.

BECHUANALAND SALT LAKE STAYS RAILROAD PLAN

Blue Clay Under Saline Crust Makes Another Route Necessary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—With the object of investigating the feasibility of a railway linking up Rhodesia with Walvis Bay, Capt. B. E. H. Clifford, Imperial Secretary, has just made an expedition into the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A year ago Captain Clifford carried out an expedition through the Kalahari proper. Then he found that, although it might be possible to make a cattle route across the desert, despite the heavy sand, it was most unlikely that this route would be suitable for motor transport.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate authorities thought that the Great Makalakari Salt Lake and the big depression in the surrounding country would offer hard going and so allow communication across the desert to the west.

When the Minister of Mines for Southern Rhodesia read of the Kalahari expedition, and the description of the Ghanzi district, he approached the High Commissioner, suggesting that if any further expeditions were contemplated, Rhodesia would like to take part in them, as the authorities were anxious to investigate the nature of the country over which a railway would have to pass to Walvis Bay. Accompanying Captain Clifford on the expedition, therefore, were a railway expert and a geologist.

On reaching the Makalakari Lake the expedition found it impossible to cross over, owing to the fact that under the saline crust there were patches of blue clay, in which the motor lorry stuck and was extricated only with the greatest difficulty.

The expedition continued, however, to make a circum-survey of the lake and covered 750 miles. It established definitely the lake's position, and determined its character as an obstacle to any proposed railway.

Owing to the flat nature of the country, and the absence of other serious hindrances, it is now possible for the railway engineers to mark a course for the proposed railway, and to decide upon any slight deviations considered desirable.

After exploring about 70 miles of country to the east of Maun N'gamiland, the expedition considered the prospects of establishing a motor transport route from Francistown to N'Gamiland, which would, as far as possible, be free from sand.

Perthshire Holds Agricultural Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, Scot.—The Perthshire Agricultural Society's show, which has the widest classification of any county exhibition of farm stock in Scotland, was held recently at Perth.

The main features of the judging included the awarding of a first prize, among Clydesdale horses, to a two-year old gelding and the success of Weston-bred sheep in the very large section of Blackfaces. The Blackface entry of 138 easily exceeded the normal representation of this breed of sheep at the Highland show. Great credit is due the renowned Lanarkshire flock of Charles Cadzow at Weston Dunsyre, for producing both the champion and the reserve champion. The champion was a two-shear ram shown by Mr. W. Bruges, Laighwood, Dunkeld, and named Impression. He was bought at Stirling for £160 as a shearling.

In the horse section, the supreme champion of the Clydesdale classes was Thomas Clark's handsome black two-year old colt, Royal Factor. This colt was fresh from his big success at the Highland Show at Alloa, when he stood reserve to Mr. Kilpatrick's Craigie Winalot for the president's medal for the best male Clydesdale.

Among shorthorn cattle, the championship went to A. G. Maxtone-Graham's fine roan seven-year old cow Dorothy Sixteenth.

The champion of the Aberdeen-Angus breed was A. T. Reid's Bushranger of Gallovie, the big four-year old that was fourth at the Highland show.

Chinese Press Offers Rewards for Essays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING — Much interest is aroused here, as elsewhere in China, by the announcement of a prize essay contest on the subject of "Extraterritoriality."

The China Critic, a weekly magazine edited by Chinese who have been educated abroad, offers a first prize of $200 and a second prize of $100 for the best essays on the subject of the jurisdiction of foreigners who live in this country.

This contest is part of the campaign being waged by The China Critic to have special privileges for foreigners abolished. The essays may be written by persons of any nationality, but must be in the English language.

Horsemanship Might Aid This Climber

Acme

Crossing the Franco-Italian frontier near the summit of the Tour Ronde, where the boundary line is a sharp, rocky ridge.

Cruelty of Stag-Hunting Raises Widespread Protests in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Cruelty for personal pleasure must ever be an immoral action. We have a right to remind the Government of the very definite dicta on stag-hunting pronounced by men now Ministers of the Crown," said Eden Phillpotts, English novelist and playwright, in a letter addressed to a meeting held recently at Rowbarton, Somerset, to protest against the resumption of stag-hunting on Exmoor.

Letters were received from two Cabinet ministers, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister for Labor, who wrote: "I am thankful to know that opposition to stag-hunting is growing, and look forward to the time when stags will be freed from this cruel sport," and A. V. Alexander, first Lord of the Admiralty.

A vigorous attack on blood sports was made by the chairman, the Rev. James Barr M. P., who declared that £20,000,000 yearly was being spent on them. He appealed to the church to rally to this cause of humanity and prevent the depopulation of country lands for the sake of a few rich people's indulgence in cruel sport. When an animal had won its sanctuary, he declared, it should be spared.

The Countess of Warwick appealed to English women to refrain from casting a slur on their nation by continuing the chase of wild deer.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the meeting, said: "There is a widespread revolt against the doctrine that men and women need take no thought of the sufferings of animals in their pursuit of pleasure. Society is moving toward the recognition of duties toward wild animals.

"The idea that we had any duties in this regard to domestic animals was received with ridicule when first it was preached in the House of Commons at the beginning of the last century. Yet we can scarcely think now of a world in which cruelty of every kind was permissible to horses, cattle and dogs. In the same way it will seem strange to English people 50 years hence that wild animals were left so long without any protection from the law.

"Apologists for the cruelties of hunting find ingenious arguments for persuading themselves that their pleasures are innocent and even noble, but apologists for bullbaiting, as we know from some famous instances, were not less certain in their own day that they were doing more good in the world than harm. Lord Morley well put it that most of the bad things in the world come from fear, and that there is something wrong with an amusement that finds its pleasure in inflicting fear. There are fortunately many amusements, excellent alike for the body and the mettle of man, that do not depend on the fear or the pain of animals, and men and women are learning more and more to hold that those are the only amusements that become a generous people."

Scottish Society Decries Horse Exporting System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Appeal for a wider interest in the aims of the Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been issued to 2000 clergy of all denominations throughout the society"s area.

The appeal points out that conspicuous among cases of cruelty which are either unchecked by or evade the law, is the export trade in horses to continental countries for butchery. Last year, the report states, 1546 horses were shipped from Leith for the Continent. The society considers that such a betrayal of faithful servants is a national disgrace. The society entreats all owners of horses to have no dealings with agents sent round by dealers to buy horses for export, and would also urge all members of Parliament to support C. G. Ammon"s bill to prohibit export of horses over seven years of age, and of those under the value of £30.

The society also protests against the steel-toothed trap and the strangling wire snare for catching hares and rabbits and other creatures, and also against the cruel practices of some forms of sport, such as the digging out of foxes.

BALKAN RELATIONS SHOW BETTER TONE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—A bit of brightness has just been introduced into the somewhat gloomy atmosphere of the Balkans by recent expressions of confidence and friendship on the part of certain Greeks and Rumanians toward Bulgaria.

Many thousands of Rumanian excursionists have recently visited Bulgarian cities along the Danube, while some of Greece's best football teams and a large delegation of Greek merchants have been guests of Bulgaria. Both the athletes and the business men were very well received and the Bulgarian press expresses warmest hopes for a much more extensive commerce between Greece and Bulgaria.

It is also worthy of note that Bulgaria and Rumania have again resumed negotiations for the purpose of settling long outstanding questions.

First Tube in East Planned in Calcutta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—At the instance of the Indian Railway Board, a London electrical engineering expert has recently worked out a proposal for running a tube through the heart of Calcutta.

The scheme would cost about £4,000,000, and is to be put forward in conjunction with the project for electrifying suburban lines on the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway.

It is proposed that passengers boarding the train at a suburban station should be conveyed, by way of Howrah and Sealdah, to a central tube station at Dalhousie Square without changing. During the "rush" hours there would be a two-minute train service.

The expert, C. H. Lydall, was sent out by Messrs. Merz and Partners of Victoria Street, Westminster, London, consulting electrical engineers to the Government of India. He came to India, and after making the bulk of his inquiries in collaboration with E. Watson, deputy agent of the East Indian Railway, returned to England a short time ago. In due course Messrs. Merz will report to the Railway Board. Mr. Lydall's recommendations envisage a line like the London Tube Railway connecting Howrah with Sealdah.

Commenting on the scheme, the Statesman says: "Calcutta is a city strangling for want of outlets. . . . On both sides of the river there is abundance of space awaiting development. Given bridges, given broad roads radiating out from the center of the city, given the transfer of the seagoing traffic to the area where it properly belongs, immense spaces of land can be brought within the city, and the overcrowding that is a scandal and a disgrace will cease."

Poland Establishes Vast National Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A scheme has been initiated in Poland for making a large national park in the Bialowieza Forest. This forest is considered to be the largest in Europe, covering 114,378 hectares. Formerly it was the property of the Polish kings, afterward of the Russian tsars, and it is on the dividing line of the waters of Europe and Eurasia.

During the war many rare animals perished, a large number of trees were cut down, and the Century, an English company, received a concession to exploit the forest; it seemed as if the forest had entirely lost its exceptional and original character. Now the Polish Government has reclaimed its concession from the Century Company and competent authorities have suggested the exploitation of this unique forest specimen in Europe for the breeding and study of animals and rare plants.

BRITISH RAILWAY ELECTRIFIES ROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A contract for railroad carriages bordering on £200,000 has been placed with the Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon & Finance Company, Birmingham, by the Manchester South Junction & Altrincham Railway, in connection with the electrification of its road. The contract is for 24 motor cars, 22 nondriving trailing cars, and 22 driving trailing cars—new rolling stock for the electrified line.

An ordinary train will be made up from one each of these vehicles. Work is proceeding now on the electrification of the railway line between Altirncham and Manchester, a stretch of railroad which is reputed to be the most intensively operated in Great Britain.

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER ACCORD EXPECTED NEXT

End of Tacna-Arica Dispute Opens Way for Another Boundary Settlement

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Peru's settlement of her most serious boundary controversy, that with Chile over Tacna and Arica, has opened the way for negotiations to settle her border question with Ecuador.

Under terms of a protocol drawn up by the two countries in 1923 commissioners were to be named by the respective countries on the definite conclusion of the Tacna-Arica dispute. Since all Chilean troops were withdrawn from Tacna Aug. 28, it is expected that both countries will soon name commissioners to open negotiations in Washington.

In the event no settlement can be reached through direct negotiations the question will be left to the United States for arbitration.

In modern times Peru has settled her boundary disputes with Brazil and Chile; the boundary in question with Bolivia is now in process of delimitation, thus leaving the Ecuadorean controversy the last in which Peru will figure.

Preliminary unofficial negotiations between the two countries are already under way. Dr. Carlos Zaldumbide, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, is now in Lima carrying on unofficial conversations with the Peruvian Foreign Office regarding the boundary controversy. Both governments have expressed themselves as confident the difficulty would be promptly solved in an amicable manner.

Territory involved in the boundary dispute comprises part of the section known as the "Lee Concession"—formerly held by an American, Bertram T. Lee, as representative of an organization known as the Huallaga Company for the construction of a railroad between the port of Yurimagus, on the Huallaga River, to the port of Paita or Pacasmayo or some point between.

The Lee concession was canceled by the Government several weeks ago on the grounds that the concessionaires had failed to fulfill all the terms of their contract.

Areas in the Departments of Amazonas and Loreto, which are involved in the dispute with Ecuador are covered in the concession.

Many oil companies having claims in the areas in controversy will be interested in the outcome of the negotiations between Ecuador and Peru which will ultimately determine the sovereignty of some of the territory involved.

Hamburg's Foreign Students Increase; Academic Bureau Entertains Visitors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—More than 200 foreign students of the Hamburg University, representing 23 countries, from Ecuador and the United States to Finland and China, recently celebrated the close of the summer semester together at the Blankeneser Faehrhaus.

The chief of the Academic Foreign Bureau, Max Wiessner, and Herr von Wrochen of the Department of Education, expressed their satisfaction that the number of Hamburg's foreign students is growing steadily.

Bulgarian students entertained with national dances, and those from several nations expressed their satisfaction with their work in Hamburg and their appreciation for friendship and co-operation found.

Another 200 students from different nations, who are traveling through Germany, have also been entertained in Hamburg through the Academic Foreign Bureau this summer. Four American groups, two Jugoslav, and English, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Icelandic, Greek and South African parties, as well as several mixed groups, have been officially received.

The bureau arranges for suitable quarters for the young foreign guests, plans their sight-seeing, arranges meetings with officials and scholars, and plans entertainments given by the University Society or in private homes.

Ayrshire Planning £364,000 Highway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AYR, Scot.—Ayr Town Council recently discussed the construction of an arterial road in the Ayr district. It is estimated that such a road will cost £364,000, and the part which it is proposed to proceed with now will cost about £260,000.

Bailie Paterson, who moved approval of the proposals, said that if they continued with the part of the road under discussion, and under the grant at present available, it would involve a contribution of less than two pence per £1 as far as Ayr Corporation's part of the burden was concerned. The proposed roadway was to be 65 feet with a 40 feet carriageway and approximately six and a half miles long.

The work, it was stated, would take two years to complete.

NEW CALENDAR ACTION ASKED OF ALL NATIONS

Head of American Reform Committee Urges Fixed Date for Easter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—O. N. Solbert, secretary of the American Committee on Calendar Reform, now in London, says the action of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam in adopting a resolution in favor of a fixed Easter and improved calendar has again focused upon the attention of business men throughout the world the need of these two innovations.

"All human activities, and particularly those of business and industry, that have to be planned according to a fixed program are seriously hampered by the ever-varying number of days preceding Easter," said Mr. Solbert. "The present Gregorian calendar adopted in most European countries in 1582 was an onward step in the right direction, but now requires improvement to fill the needs of modern business methods.

"The International Chamber of Commerce, at its recent Congress passed a resolution urging that the nations who have not yet done so, should form their national committee to investigate impartially calendar reform in their respective countries, and that the League of Nations should convene an International Conference to negotiate without further delay a solution to this much desired improvement."

Similar action was taken by the I. C. C. on three other occasions, namely, at London in 1921, Rome in 1923, and Brussels in 1925.

Investments
Mitchell, Tucker & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Wheeling, West Virginia
Washington, Pennsylvania

WHEELING, W. VA.
J. B. Baum Co.
Jewelers
Reliable Merchandise
Courteous and Appreciative Attention to the Smallest Want
MARKET STREET

WHEELING, W. VA.
McCLASKEY
Master Cleaner and Dyer
12th and Chapline St.

B. J. Neuhardt
Incorporated
Distinctive Men's Wear
Langrock and Club Clothes
Burberry Coats
Dunlap, Borsalina and Schoble Hats
WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.
"Say It With Flowers"
Anywhere by Telegraph
Arthur Langhans
Floral Experts

WHEELING, W. VA.
W. A. Driehorst Company
Birch Lynn
THE STORE THAT SERVICE BUILT
New Pack Richlieu-Ko-We-Ba and Premier Canned Foods
SPECIAL PRICES BY THE DOZEN
Phones: Wds. 350—1295

BALTIMORE, MD.
Better one piece of Knipp Furniture than a houseful of the commonplace.
John C. Knipp & Sons
FURNITURE
Decorations
Interior Wood Work
SHOWROOMS 343 N. Charles St. FACTORY 600 S. Pulaski St.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SOUTHERN CANDY SHOP
Real Home-Made Candies
60c a lb.
Virginia A. Jones
219 N. Liberty Street, Baltimore

John M. Mask & Bro.
1908 W. Lafayette Avenue
BALTIMORE
Interior Decorating
Phone Laf 2427 Laf 4824
Now is the time to place your orders for papering and painting. Interior and exterior painting. Prompt and reliable work at reasonable prices.

BONWIT LENNON & CO
The Specialty Shop of Authentic Fashion
220 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE
Exclusive
Coats and Frocks
For Women and Misses
AT SPECIAL PRICES

BALTIMORE, MD.
O'Neill's
CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
BALTIMORE
"Madelon" Fashions
The smartest in
Millinery, Shoes, Stockings, Bags, Dresses

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY
Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

University Restaurant
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and $1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., 85c, $1.00 and $1.25
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
at Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR. 3578

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
Dinner Sundays
12:15 to 8:15
67 West 44th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking.
9 E. 47th St., N. Y. City
Telephone WIC. 7838

THE PERIOD
Grand Central Terminal
Concourse near Lexington Ave. Entrance
A Real Good Place to Lunch or Dine
Quality Food, Unusual, Prompt, Equal to Hotel Service
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
FANCY DESSERTS
FRESH ROLLS
baked in our new modern electric oven.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
The Archways Restaurant
A. Thow 265 Delaware Avenue
Luncheon 11 to 2:30, 60c
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M., 65c, 75c, $1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12 to 8:30 P. M., 75c, $1.00, $1.25
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

RESTAURANTS
HARTFORD, CONN.
Hazel Young Cafeteria 15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main St.)
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Luncheon 11:30 to 2—Dinner 5 to 7:30
Closed Sundays
"For the Enjoyment of Good Food"

WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Wilcox's Pier Restaurant
SAVIN ROCK
Five Miles from New Haven
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders
"Open through month of September"
9-0208 (New Haven Exchange)

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

POPULAR PRICES
Knickerbocker
BROADWAY AND STARK

V&V Cafeteria
CARLTON HOTEL BUILDING
14TH AND WASHINGTON

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5:00 to 7:30
Woodlark Bldg., Alder at West Park
Telephone Beacon 7914

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
THE GIFT PACKET
MARIE C. RUSSELL
is opening Sept. 3 at Theatre Entrance, College St., with a full cargo of unusual gifts—Japanese and French Prints, Brass and Copper, Pottery, Embroideries, Greeting Cards, and Lovely Wrappings.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Headquarters for Summer Goods
Screen Cloth, Window Screens, Garden Hose, Electric Fans, Refrigerators
Some seasonable article each Saturday on sale at cut price.
BACON BROS.
359 MAIN STREET Phone 510

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
EMPIRE DYEING & CLEANING COMPANY
Because of special boxes for packing which we use it is possible for us to take care of your
PRESSING, DYEING, CLEANING and REPAIRING
by Mail
A Trial Will Convince You.
Broad and William Streets
283 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.
Phones 2616—2754

WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
South Manchester, Conn.
FINE FURNITURE
RUGS
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
Antiques

You will find it most gratifying to avail yourself of our
Special Reductions on Summer Things in Our Ladies' Shop
THE STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY
Importers
Paris HARTFORD London

HARTFORD, CONN.
G. Fox & Co.
Incorporated
CONNECTICUT'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Steiger's
MAIN AT PRATT STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.
Special value in the August Showing of Furs—
Raccoon Coats . . .
Dark, full-furred pelts $295

Out Come Seeds and Core in a jiffy!
Makes a messy job clean; a hard job, easy and quick, and the fruit LOOKS better to serve. Ask your dealer. Write for circular and good proposition for agents.
BOYLE GRAPEFRUIT CORER
BOYLE PRODUCTS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Ready Now for Fall
Knox Hats
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Topcoats
HORSFALL'S
93-99 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

HARTFORD, CONN.
WINSHIP MIGRATOR
WARDROBE HAT BOX
The hat box that packs like a wardrobe trunk
Handy as a hat box to carry—complete and capacious as a wardrobe trunk—beautiful, well built.
Prices range from $10.00 to $50.00
H. F. CORNING & CO.
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

BOB SHOP
MARCEL WAVING

Permanent Waving
calls for Skill and Artistry
For more than twenty years Schultz Salons have stood out as reputable leaders.
Schultz INC.
Hartford, Conn. Springfield, Mass.
Telephone Connection

Newest Fall Hats
Specially Priced
$3 and $5
Outlet Millinery Co.
26 PRATT ST.—HARTFORD, CONN.
and our branch stores:
New Britain—177 Main St.
New Haven—799 Chapel St.
Bridgeport—Neuhoff's, 1105 Main St.
Middletown—Bunce's, 378 Main St.

Not HOW MUCH But HOW GOOD
VAN DYK SINCE 1760
We realize that it is practically impossible for a food merchant to carry hundreds of different kinds of foods and be an authority on all of them.
Therefore, we have always specialized only on those foods about which we have expert knowledge.
If you want table delicacies which connoisseurs—after painstaking care and search—have selected as the finest obtainable, come to a Van Dyk store.
You won't be able to get all the provisions you need in our stores, but what you do get will be of highest quality, unqualifiedly guaranteed by one of the oldest and best known food companies in the country.
James J. Van Dyk
President
We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods
BEVERAGES SPICES EXTRACTS BUTTER EGGS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS
Van Dyk Stores Are Located:
NEW YORK STATE
ALBANY: 87 No. Pearl St., 140 So. Pearl St., 1040 Madison Ave.
AMSTERDAM: 24 E. Main St.
BUFFALO: 14 E. Chippewa St.
JAMAICA, L. I.: 18 New York Ave.
MT. VERNON: 113 So. 4th Ave.
NEW YORK: 50 Barclay St.
NIAGARA FALLS: 1810 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE: 345 Main St.
ROCHESTER: 81 Main St. W., 381 Main St. E.
SCHENECTADY: 173 Jay St.
TROY: 86 Congress St., 342 River St.
YONKERS: 5 Palisade Ave.
CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD: 282 Atlantic St.
BRIDGEPORT: 915 Main St., 1428 Main St.
NEW HAVEN: 398 State St.
HARTFORD: 292 Asylum St., 565 Main St.
WATERBURY: 49 Center St.
There are VAN DYK Stores also in the following States:
MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and RHODE ISLAND
Consult Telephone Book for Store Addresses
VAN DYK FOOD STORES
FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Nancy Everett, Decorator

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

PART I

"JUST think of having a real house, all our own!" Nancy Everett's face was radiant.

"A real house all our own," said her mother, "with a real yard."

"I don't care so much about the yard," retorted Nancy, "but it will be nice for Bobs and Betty. They are just the age to enjoy it."

"You sound, at least 50," teased her older brother Jerry.

"Well, I'm 15 and I've outgrown playing in the back yard," said Nancy with dignity. She turned her back on the teasing brother.

"Mother" she said eagerly, "may I do the interior decorating of one of the rooms? You know we're studying that in art class, and Miss Bergson said it would be fine if we could have the responsibility for arranging one room in our own homes. I knew there wasn't any use to ask while we were living here in the apartment because each room just has to have certain things in it, but if we have a house—how many rooms are there?" she broke off abruptly.

"Seven," replied Mrs. Everett. "Downstairs there's a large living room and of course the dining room and kitchen; Upstairs there are four rooms, and there's a big attic, too."

"When may we see it?" asked Nancy eagerly.

"This afternoon," said her mother. "As soon as Father comes home from the university, we'll all drive out there."

It seemed to Nancy that she could hardly wait, and she spent the afternoon as she had spent many others, poring over magazine articles depicting attractive rooms of all kinds. She began to feel that at last she would have an opportunity to use the talent for interior decorating, which she was sure she possessed.

"Don't expect too much," said Mr. Everett, as the family started out. "It's a shabby, old-fashioned place, and will need much improvement before it really looks like home."

The New Home

"Half the fun will be to see what we can do with it," said Mrs. Everett, her eyes sparkling. "I think it's much more interesting to take a shabby old place and make it over into something attractive than to get something all shiny and decorated according to someone else's ideas."

"Oh, yes!" echoed Nancy. "It will be such fun to fix it up."

But when her father stopped the car in front of a shabby, square brown house, her heart sank. Why it wasn't even old enough to be really old fashioned—just old enough to be commonplace and uninteresting.

Once inside, the situation seemed more hopeful. The downstairs rooms were pleasant, but sadly in need of painting and papering. There was a fireplace that was one good thing. The upstairs rooms were large and pleasant, but shabby.

"How are we going to arrange them?" Nancy asked eagerly. She was hoping that she could have a room to herself. It would be such fun to plan the furnishings.

"Well," said Jerry, half impatiently. "One doesn't need to be very keen in arithmetic to see that we can't each have a room to ourselves."

"Of course, that's out of the question for the present," said Mrs. Everett, "though Father and I hope to finish off some rooms in the attic later. Just now Bobs and Betty can use that as a playroom, and we'll arrange storage space there, and we'll manage our sleeping quarters about as we did in the apartment. This extra room at the back we will use for a study for Father. He's needed one for some time."

"I'll allow other folks to study there, too, if they'll be very quiet," added Mr. Everett smiling. "We'll use it for sort of a quiet room. I think we all feel the need of such a room at times," and he gave Bobs and Betty a humorous glance.

Betty's Playthings

Nancy walked back to the room she was to share with Betty. "I had so hoped that I could fix this up as I wanted it," she sighed, "but, of course, if Betty is to have it, too, she'll have to have her doll bed here—she couldn't be separated from her precious dolls over night, even though there is a playroom upstairs. And she'll want that shabby old chair of hers, and her little table, of course, and—oh, who can fix up an attractive room when there have to be things of that sort in it? I may as well give that up.

"There has to be a dresser big enough to take care of my things and Betty's, too, so we'll have to use the same old dresser, of course, and there's no thought of getting a new bed or anything, I don't suppose. And with all those things that we have to have, there won't be room for the kind of a dainty little dressing table I wanted. Oh—" Nancy drew a deep sigh, and then tried hard to look cheerful as she joined the others.

Bobs and Betty were exultant over the big back yard and were listening eagerly to Jerry's plans for a possible tennis court. Mr. and Mrs. Everett were discussing the best colors of paper and paint. Nancy tried to think of something to say but nothing came to her. "It doesn't matter," she thought to herself. "Nobody cares whether I like it or not."

Nancy helped mechanically with the packing. She felt that she could never take a real interest in the new home, but she must at least help all she could. But when she entered the house again, and found the rooms freshly papered and painted, she began to feel a good deal more enthusiasm. "Oh, mother!" she cried. "This living room could be made into a perfectly delightful place. Do you suppose—I wonder if I could have the job of decorating it."

Mrs. Everett hesitated. She didn't want to disappoint Nancy, for she realized that the girl had not been particularly happy over the new home. And yet she felt that the furnishing of a living room needed more experience that Nancy could bring to it.

"I'll be glad of help and suggestions, Nancy," she said with a quick smile, "but you must remember this is the first real house I've had in all my married life, and I simply must have some share in arranging the living room. You could fix up your room to suit yourself, if you wanted to do one room alone," she added.

Nancy's Room

"I couldn't do much with it since all of Betty's things have to be in there." Nancy's tone sounded discontented, and Mrs. Everett's bright face clouded over a little. Nancy felt a bit guilty. Her mother was so happy over this new home, it didn't really seem fair for anyone to spoil it by being unhappy.

"I should think if you could overcome that obstacle and make an attractive room in spite of that, or even work in Betty's things so that they would fit into your general scheme, that would be quite an achievement. Miss Bergson ought to be proud of you and pleased with your results."

Nancy went up and looked at her room with critical eyes. If only those things of Betty's could be gotten rid of, she could make it into a charming room. But she couldn't do much with such a handicap. She half-heartedly moved one or two pieces of furniture, and then shook her head. "It's no use." she said despairingly. "And Polly Danvers is making the prettiest room for herself, and so are Doris Jansen and Irene Moore and a lot of the other girls. And I know that I could do as well as any of them if I just had a chance."

She walked down stairs again and out onto the little porch. "If only we had a porch that I could do anything with!" she mused to herself. "But this little square entry! There's hardly room for people to stand out here!"

Suddenly her eyes brightened, and she walked swiftly to the side of the house. "I'm going to ask Father, anyway!" she said, with a little nod.

It was at supper that evening that Nancy suggested her plan. "Father," she began, "Do you like the shape of this house?"

"I can't say that I think it's especially beautiful," replied her father.

"If I could think of a practical way to make it much more attractive, would you be interested?" asked Nancy eagerly.

"If it wasn't too elaborate," replied Mr. Everett.

"It isn't," said Nancy quickly. "My idea was that we could make a long porch along the side of the house, opening off the living room with French doors. The roof could be continued in an unbroken line from the roof line we now have, and that would give the house a much more modern look."

"It would indeed," said Mrs. Everett thoughtfully.

"And we could have an outdoor living room out there," went on Nancy eagerly. "It would be a lovely place because it would look right over the garden." She read approval in her parents' faces and went on:

"Do you suppose I could furnish the porch, or plan it I mean—take all the responsibility?"

"Even if we put on the new porch, we won't be able to buy expensive porch furniture—nor much of any other kind right away," said Mrs. Everett, remembering how avidly Nancy examined furniture advertisements.

"If I can use any cast-off things we have, and have just a little money, I can manage,' said Nancy eagerly.

"Very well, then," said Mrs. Everett. "It was your idea, and you have earned the right to experiment with it, I think,"

"If the porch could be about ready by spring vacation, I could do a lot to it then," planned Nancy.

"I think it might be managed," said Mr. Everett. "After all, in this climate where we can use a porch so much of the year, we should certainly have our porch ready for the first warm days.

Nancy prepared for spring vacation by spending her spare time in the attic sorting out odds and ends that would be useful, drawing plans and gazing with thoughtful eyes at some photographs of attractive porches. She also bought transfer patterns, sundry cans of lacquer and some yards of pebbled oilcloth. She said nothing to anybody of her hopes, but she had noticed that the Daily News was sponsoring a porch-decorating contest, and that the prizes were substantial.

"If only the family will let me do this in my own way, I might even win one of those prizes," she thought, as she made sketches, "and I could use that money to fix up my room perhaps. I'm going to make this porch just as attractive and artistic as I possibly can."

(To Be Continued)

TINY AVIATRIX ENTERS AIR TOURNAMENT

Wide World

Proving That Her Small Stature Is No Handicap, Miss Vera Dawn Walker of Los Angeles, Calif., Who Is Less Than Five Feet Tall, Was a Contestant in the Women's National Air Derby, in the Flight From Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, O. Here Miss Walker Is Seen Entering Her Plane, With a Reinforcement of Pillows to Enable Her to Reach the Controls.

Talking Ships

SHIPS at sea have many sorts of tongues with which they can and do hold converse with each other or with the shore. Some have wireless, and all have flags, semaphore, and Morse lamps. But in addition to the chats which ships hold by these means, they have another sort of language in which, under the most rigid laws, they must talk at certain times and under certain conditions.

Every steamer must be provided with an efficient steam whistle or siren, a mechanically operated foghorn, and a bell—a drum being permitted as rather a quaint substitute for the bell on Turkish vessels. A sailing ship must carry a mechanical fog horn and a bell.

A ship may be groping carefully along in foggy weather, and, seeing nothing, will suddenly hear a prolonged siren blast followed two minutes later by another, and thus immediately knows that there is another steamer near and that she is moving forward. If the one blast changes to two, with a second's interval between, it means that the steamer has stopped her engines and is not moving, although she is not at anchor. If this ceased to be repeated and, instead, a bell sounded a five seconds' jangle every one minute, it would be understood that the ship was at anchor.

If one, two or three blasts, sounding every one minute instead of every two, is heard, a sailing ship would be talking and telling whether she was sailing with the wind on her port or starboard side, or "abaft her beam" (more astern than sideways).

The reason for the sailing ship being obliged to tell on which side of her the wind is blowing is that other vessels may steer clear of her. If a sailing vessel, for instance, has the wind on her right side she can only turn a very limited distance to the right before she would be running in the face of the wind and brought to a stop, whereas she could turn away to the left and continue sailing, the wind then merely being more over her stern.

Trawlers and fishing vessels with lines or nets down have other ways of making this clear.

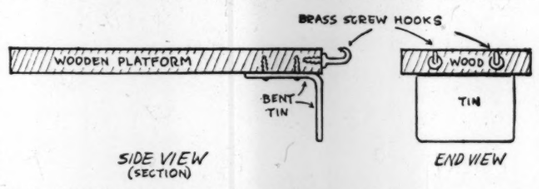
By one, two or three short blasts a steamer says she is turning to starboard, to port, or has her engine going full speed astern.

Taming Your Canary

IF YOU are seeking an interesting and instructive entertainment, then try taming your canary bird.

Many people keep feathered pets for years without getting to know them any better. The pet will naturally become accustomed to his surroundings, and will sing and even answer the one who feeds him, but here the friendship often begins and ends.

Now take a piece of ordinary packing-case wood about 6 inches long and 2 inches wide, smooth it over with a piece of sandpaper (doubtless you can find this in Dad's toolbox), screw two small hooks into one end, and underneath that end screw on a piece of bent tin to form a support. The platform will hook on to the cage by the doorway and you can use an S hook to hold back the door. Here is a picture of the platform, but not full size. Make a drawing of it for yourself.



Now take a piece of lettuce and secure it to the platform with a thin elastic band. Close the windows and door, sit away from the cage and watch. You may have to wait in vain once or twice because some birds are more shy than others.

If you are patient and faithful, your pet will surely hop out and take some of the special treat you have prepared for him. When he has done this several times and is getting sure that it is quite safe, you can move the morsel further along the platform. Later try sitting closer to the cage. Go on in this way until he is quite used to your being near him, and is quite happy to hop in and out of the cage.

You are now ready to go a step further. Sit with your knee almost touching the platform and balance a hemp seed on your knee, keeping your hands out of sight, especially if they are rather large ones. Wait patiently (there is plenty of patience in this game, isn't there?) and after a few attempts he will jump onto your knee and take the seed.

When you can get him onto your knee without hesitation you have more than half won his confidence, and it is only a question of time (and more patience) and he will be eating out of your hand (they do seem to take time to get used to hands).

You will find the greatest pleasure in learning to tame your pet in this way. He will teach you as much as you teach him, for you will learn how to be more patient with others, and you will want to win the confidence of those around you rather than to exact obedience.

School Children Make a Map

In Northamptonshire, England, the school children under 14 have been producing a new map of their county.

Each class has carefully gone over its own parish, armed with ordinance survey maps. They have compared the sites with the maps, verifying everything, and coloring the parcels of land according to their nature—such as grass, light green; woodland, dark; arable land, brown.

The map of the county has thus been revised, completed and colored, by them, and several mistakes made in the 1901 ordnance survey maps have been corrected.

A Few Hours at the Jamboree

IT DID not occur to us until we arrived that we had chosen Aug. 4 for our brief visit to Arrowe Park, the day on which, 15 years before, the World War broke out. That, in itself, was sufficient to add deep meaning to the event, for now, instead of nations armed one against another, a great camp of men and boys from every country of the globe, stretched before us in the universal desire for brotherhood and lasting peace. The Scouts have beaten the spears of war into staves of useful endeavor and helpfulness.

We arrived early on a morning of wind and sunshine, following heavy rain, hoping to be admitted before the official opening at noon, as we had but a few hours to spare, but the Warden, though polite, was adamant, and we were obliged to perch ourselves on a narrow wooden duck run at the entrance and wait for over an hour in a sea of mud, while Scouts of all nationalities passed and repassed like swarms of bees before a hive—black bees, brown bees, yellow bees, white bees, all busy and all happy, slithering, sliding, squelching through that amazing mass of soft earth.

"Pretty thick, isn't it, sir!" observed a tall lad to a Scout Master. "I don't know which is the worst, the mud that drags your shoes off or the mud that gets inside them!"

A Sea of Mud

One ingenious American boy hitched his feet to two square biscuit tins and made excellent headway up the steep slope that led to the market, while others took to stilts, and many discarded shoes and stockings altogether and paddled.

Finally, at noon, came our orders to form "two-deep" before the box office, but the crowd of patient waiters was by now too large to get into any kind of formation, and the only thing that obeyed the command was the mud which was already much "too deep" for comfort! And so, with one big push, we wedged ourselves through the barrier and were inside at last.

The Scouts were preparing their mid-day meal. Each little tent had its little earth hole wherein smoldered logs of wood and its pot of food swinging in the flames. The little dark visitors from Nigeria looked anxiously at their preparations. "Hungry, want eat," said one, and set about to chop vigorously at a log in order to help forward the fire.

The Japanese Scouts were already seated round an elegant repast, daintily arranged on a very low bamboo table, their knees up to their chins, grinning at us as we passed and picking crisp lettuce from a bowl with long thin fingers. The Indians had a small enclosure marked "Staff" in which were arranged wicker chairs with leopard skins thrown over them. A very special Scout sat on one of the chairs and scraped masses of mud from his boots with great care.

A little farther on a small dark boy was showing much concern over a very large pan of rice which apparently would not cook. He dived his little fingers under the lid every other minute and placed a few pieces of rice in the palm of his dusky hand, shaking his head. Then he went over to get cooking hints from a more experienced Scout who was stirring an enormous pan of soup. At the next tent some older Indian Scouts were making pancakes with much skill and offering them to the passers-by.

The Scouts' Song

The day's program told of delightful entertainments to come, but our few brief hours were spent, and reluctantly we had to say good-by. We left to the strains of a song rising very loudly from a tent to the accompaniment of spoons beating on mugs. We could not catch the words, but each verse—and there were many—ended with

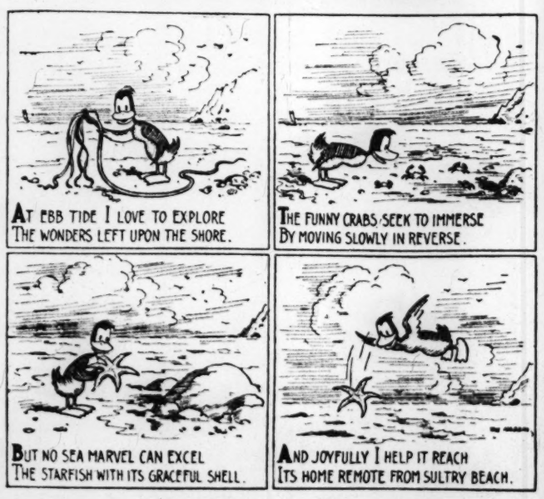
"Jamboree, jamboree,
Jam, jam, jam, JAM, JAMB!"

the sound increasing in volume until it rose into a mighty roar.

On Sunday, Aug. 11, a people's service of thanksgiving and prayer for the gift of Scout ideal was held in the Liverpool Cathedral, which, like the Scout Brotherhood, is also young. This service was following by the service of welcome to the Scouts of all the world. Probably no more stirring hymn has even been sung in a cathedral before than that which rose on boys' voices between the mighty columns and arches to the tune of "John Brown." "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," followed at the conclusion by the words: "Go forth into the world in peace; be of good courage; hold fast that which is good; render to no man evil for evil; strengthen the faint-hearted; support the weak; help the afflicted; honor all men. . . ."

D. L.

The Adventures of Waddles


AT EBB TIDE I LOVE TO EXPLORE THE WONDERS LEFT UPON THE SHORE.
THE FUNNY CRABS SEEK TO IMMERSE BY MOVING SLOWLY IN REVERSE.
BUT NO SEA MARVEL CAN EXCEL THE STARFISH WITH ITS GRACEFUL SHELL.
AND JOYFULLY I HELP IT REACH ITS HOME REMOTE FROM SULTRY BEACH.

The Mail Bag

Sowerby Bridge, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag. I have correspondents in the United States, Canada, China, Australia, and a few other countries. I find great interest in reading letters which I receive from my correspondents abroad, also in replying to their numerous inquiries. This method of correspondence teaches one so much about other countries, their inhabitants and hobbies, also other languages. Many of my correspondents have asked me to describe London, our capital and the largest city in the world, and for the benefit of other boys and girls who may be interested I will describe some of its features.

The population of London is approximately 7,500,000 and it is one of the greatest ports in the world. It is situated at the head of steam navigation on the Thames River, hence it is a natural shipping capital.

The Tower of London is one of the most interesting buildings in London. It contains the White Tower which dates back to 1708, the tower of William the Conqueror, and the Jewel House, where the Crown Jewels are kept, heavily guarded by steel and by soldiers.

St. Paul's Cathedral was Christopher Wren's masterpiece and was erected in 1615, shortly after the Great Fire of London. It is said to be one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world.

The busiest of busy places in London is Piccaddily Circus, and the traffic that passes through there is tremendous. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon is the busiest time because then there are thousands of pedestrians as well as vehicles. A new underground railway station has just been built there.

Another great feature of London is its underground railway system. Nearly as many people travel underground as travel by buses. The trains are all electrically driven and when a train stops at a certain station the doors automatically open and close.

In London there are no skyscrapers as in New York but there is a better selection of the lower type of building to be found. To keep this super-metropolis in control is the famous Metropolitan Police Force and its world-renowned Scotland Yard.

My age is 14 and I welcome and will reply to letters from boys in any quarter of the globe.

Raymond B.

Coutanchez, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Dear Editor:

I am writing to the Mail Bag for the first time. We live in Guernsey for the holidays and in England for the terms.

My hobby is gardening and I am very keen on stamp collecting. Here in Guernsey we live in a bungalow surrounded by a very pretty garden. In the front of the house there is a lawn and also a rockery and a pond. On the left side of the house there is a garage and a herbaceous border, with rambler roses in arches all along it. On the right hand side there is a narrow patch and a path leading out into the road or to the back of the house. In front of the windows on the left side there is a small shrubbery and the drive. Our own gardens are at the back of the house.

Guernsey is well known for its sweets, its cattle, and for tomato growing. In the summer there is very good bathing here, especially in deep water.

I am 14 years old and I have two sisters—one 16 years old, one 11, and a small brother who is 7. Their names are Polly, Kathleen, and Peter. I should like other Mail Baggers to write to me. Barbara Y.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

In one of the last numbers of the Monitor I read a letter written to the Mail Bag by a friend of mine in Chicago, Illinois, I wish to say that I, too, am very glad about our nice correspondence introduced by your Mail Bag and our Hamburger "Anzeiger."

I always read the Monitors sent by my Chicago friend with diligence and I find very interesting articles to study and I am happy if I find a German one. Believe me, that is more easy to read than an English one! Dear Editor, be not frightened by my English writing but I think that you will understand me.

I should be glad if I could say "best regards" to my Chicago friend through the Mail Bag and I thank you for all you did about our charming German-American "Briefwechsel."

Be saluted by a far-away Monitor friend. Henri H.

[Far from being "frightened" at your English, Henri, we think you are making splendid progress in learning this language.—Ed.]

Pomona, California

Dear Editor:

Pomona is named for the goddess of fruit and it is indeed a beautiful and fruitful valley. To the south are hills that are now golden with stubble but are green in the winter. Southeast of Pomona is the Santa Ana River, the largest river in Southern California. When eastern people see it they laugh and tell of their real rivers, as the Santa Ana is only from 40 to 60 feet wide and is seldom more than knee deep. Many times I have enjoyed swimming in the rare swimming holes that border the river.

Not far from the Santa Ana River is the beautiful Lake Norconean Country Club. Although a private enterprise it is remarkable for its beauty of architecture and setting. Besides a luxurious hotel the owner has built an artificial lake and the finest outdoor swimming pool in the West.

One of the most beautiful hikes I have ever taken is to Dollar Lake, which is two miles below Greyback, a majestic mountain in the San Bernardino Range. One cannot go very far on the trail without coming upon some laughing brook, dainty flowers, and ferns. Other interesting and well-known mountains bordering Pomona Valley are Mt. Lowe and Mt. Wilson, famous for their observatories. Mt. San Antonio, better known as "Old Baldy" by those who are familiar with this part of the country, is the highest peak in this locality and is snow-capped the greater part of the year. It is also known for its summer and winter resorts.

I am 14 years old and should be delighted to correspond with girls anywhere. I am interested in music and like to swim, play tennis, hike, read, and am becoming interested in woodcraft. Mary T.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Dear Editor:

The Monitor is a wonderful paper, isn't it? I have written before when younger, but I am so interested in forwarding letters that here I am again. But before I tell you my plan I want to say how grateful we are for our paper.

Don't you think it would just be a lovely thing to get correspondents from every country in the world, and then to acquaint them with each other?

I think it would be wonderful for all nations to be in one circle of friendship, so won't girls of my age in other countries please write to me. I am 13 years old.

This summer I am going to camp with my father, mother and three brothers. We have a wonderful place down by the seashore. Our house is among a group of pines and maples. The sand is lovely, so silvery and soft. It is so quiet and restful where we go, for there are only about seven other camps on the beach.

Sometimes in the evening I love to watch the sunset, when the whole sky is just robed in delicate pinks and varied yellows. One time there were some seagulls flying about and the sun sent one of its rays across their path, and the gulls were just like filmy masses of silver, soaring, soaring across the blue sky.

Helen W.

Bangor, Maine

Dear Editor:

I am so grateful for the Home Forum page in the Monitor. There are always some loving thoughts there that we can carry through the day to help us with our daily tasks.

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, and look forward to meeting some of my friends sometime. It is certainly forming a chain of friendship around the world.

At present I have 20 correspondents, some in foreign countries, but I'm always delighted to see a letter stamped "Via The Christian Science Monitor." I should like to hear from any girls of my age (17) or older.

Ellen L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Rondina S. (12), Winnipeg, Canada.
Peggy C. (12), Liverpool, England.
Ramona H. (14), Beaverton, Ore.
Kathryn R. (14), South Bend, Ind.—Interested in stamp collecting.
Louise A. (15), Haddonfield, N. J.
Laurette G. (16), New York, N. Y.
Claranne M. (16), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from abroad.
Dorothy M. (17), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Interested in languages, sports.
Flavia H. (17), Long Beach, Calif.—Correspond in French and Spanish.

Have YOU tried REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Its MERIT is amply proven by an annual 20% sales increase *produced solely* through word-of-mouth recommendation of satisfied users, including the dentists.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere

NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

If not obtainable at your druggist please send 35c in stamps and we will mail you a regular size can of Revelation.

August E. Drucker Co., 2226 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

"--as advertised"

How many times you see those two words in the course of a day's shopping: "This article for sale—*as advertised*."

And those two words are as welcome as they are familiar, for they form a bond of confidence between the merchant and yourself. They are his guarantee to you of worth and value.

Here is an article that has been described in your newspaper. Its merits have been told; possibly, too, its price. You know exactly what you will get when you buy it. You know its quality, its utility; you know how it fits into your needs. And when you buy it, you know you are getting not some unproved substitute but the specified article—as represented.

It is easy to understand why that phrase, "as advertised," creates a feeling of confidence. You have learned to depend upon consistently advertised products. You know that the maker has confidence in them, else he would not spend money calling your attention to them day after day, and month after month. You know that they have been approved by the most critical of investigators—the buying public. And above all you know from experience that buying goods "as advertised" is the best investment you can make.

It pays to read the advertisements.

THE HOME FORUM

Beside a Field at Harvest

ALL afternoon the reaper has been moving up and down through the wheat, laying the golden grasses low, and after it has gone a little band of reapers who gather the grain into sheaves of nodding bronze and russet. Returning by the field at evening, I scarcely regret the sudden transformation, so fair are the stocks in the level sunshine; beautiful as were the standing blades themselves ten hours ago, when I saw them waving thick-set over all the land. Then they seemed wholly nature's own, but now they have been brought some way toward human uses. They have not lost by the change.

Standing here in the glow of sunset, I see far more than the field before me where the engine still lumbers up and down and the farm-hands toil obsequiously behind. I am looking also into backward ages that have almost no end, for hardly anything that men still do is more ancient than this gathering of harvest; and I am remembering a time, not yet far off, when reapers went into the ripened grain not with a raucous, ungainly machine, but with gleaming scythes and sickles, expending more labor but winning a deeper joy in their conquest. I am realizing once again that every harvest we reap is the product not of our labor and skill alone but of cooperation with our great partners, earth and sun and rain. I am understanding once more that in all the riches of earth we gather there is a large element of the unearned, of pure gift and largess, which demands from us a return of joyous gratitude.

Feeling in this way, I cannot help thinking that the harvest season is robbed of its natural climax now that we no longer bring the last load home with songs and dancing. The earth and the sun and the rain have done their part with a majestic ease and an air of sober rejoicing, and now they are keeping holiday; but the farmer who owns this field is thinking only of the price of wheat per bushel and his helpers are thinking of the price of labor per day, important considerations both, but not sufficient to the season.

Our loss of the Harvest Home festival is the most conspicuous of many such losses merely because this particular celebration was so natural, one would have said so indispensable. Turning the pages of Chambers' Book of Days, Hone's Table-Book, or Brand's Popular Antiquities, we come upon the names and descriptions of a hundred other festivals lost so long ago that they are no longer even memories. What do we know about the Ploughman's Feast, Midsummer Eve, May Poles, Twelfth Night, Hock Carts, Parochial Perambulations, or Blessing the Fields, not to mention the more ancient Floralia and Saturnalia? All these celebrations and holidays and junketings which once enlivened labor, brought high and low together, and hallowed the year with old Use and Wont have been filched from us without our knowing how or when, and even today we scarcely realize the loss. And what have we been given in their place? Merely more working days, of which we had more than enough already. We have kept the work but have forgotten its goal and joy; we have increased the labor and ignored its recompense. This is one of the more curious results of our becoming, rather recently, so intensely "practical." This is a specimen product of our "common sense."

To anyone curious to know when and how and by what means our inheritance of festivals was taken from us one may recommend a little digging round the roots of the modern world as they lie exposed in the writings of John Calvin and Martin Luther. These two energetic and thoroughly bourgeoise persons had no use for leisure themselves, no felt need for merry-making, and both regarded the merry-making and leisure of other people as trivial, unproductive, and providing opportunity for misconduct. Both would have subscribed enthusiastically to the adage, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and no small part of their reforms consisted in arrangements for keeping everybody's hands constantly occupied. But occupied with what? Well, it happened that they both came of the shopkeeping class, and so they naturally regarded money-making or "business"—which had never previously enjoyed the highest moral repute—as at least an important adjunct to righteousness if not a complete substitute for it. This view harmonized so nicely with some of our basic instincts that we soon came to think it possible to estimate a man's "respectability" by the amount of money he made, or by finding out how long and hard and continuously he worked to make it. Thus a considerable change in moral values was wrought in a very short time—a change to be measured by the difference between the "good man" of the ancient and mediæval worlds, who had hardly anything but leisure, and the "good man," let us say, of Poor Richard's Almanack, who had no leisure whatever. However convinced we may be that this change was altogether an improvement, we cannot fail to see that it was unfavorable to festivals. It seems to justify the farmer and his helpers in their concentration upon thoughts of cash-payment and their ignoring of simple gratitude.

On another line of inquiry one might compare such a book as Strutt's Sports and Pastimes with Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses—the latter a violently Puritanical production which argues that all the games and festivals mentioned in the former are reprehensible and base. Stubbs is particularly severe, if I remember rightly, upon May Poles, and this suggests that we consider the enlightening history of Morton and his Merry Mount to see how the Puritans of New England treated one who strove to maintain among them one of the most charming festivals of the homeland. When Puritanism and Business joined forces against the May Pole it had to go; it did not bear transplanting, and indeed one cannot say that it flourishes today even on its native soil.

But undoubtedly the chief foe of the festival is the machine. The wheat in the field before me has been cut by machinery driven by gasoline, and the fact is, whether it should be so or not, that we do not rejoice over the work of gasoline with anything like the communal abandon that we have always shown over the direct work of our own hands. There are a hundred old songs, and good ones, about the merry ploughboy, but there is not one, so far as I am aware, about the lugubrious steam-plough. This may be unfair, but it is a fact. Machinery speeds the work but not the imagination; it decreases beauty at least as much as it increases efficiency. This is one reason why the stertorous din of the engine's voice is likely to be the only song of rejoicing that these fields will hear this season.

But how much longer are we to take our orders from clanking metal? When shall we gain courage to tell the machines that we made them and not they us, that we propose to run them for our own true interests and no longer to adjust our standards, to abandon our traditions, to let go our joys, at their behest? Machines cannot dance and sing when their labor is done, and they can only rust on holidays. This is one of the respects in which we are still their betters, at least potentially, and we should maintain the distinction. Let us utterly root out and repudiate our tendency to test human beings by mechanical standards—to think it praiseworthy for a man or woman to emulate the machine's stupid preoccupation with work, more work, and ever more work—to feel that a good human being should emulate the good machine. Let them emulate us, if they can. When we see a huge company of tractors, steam-ploughs, reapers-and-binders, and gasoline engines dancing the last load home as our forefathers used to do, shouting hosannahs to the wheat-sheaf with all their whistles and beating the earth in rollicking rhythms with all their caterpillar-treads, then we may accept them as equals. But as our superiors and masters? For my part, never!

In trying to win back the festival mood we shall soon find that it cannot be devised out of hand. Holidays can be annihilated by enactment, but they cannot be produced by the same cheap and superficial method. There is a tradition, however, which we have not lost. Although our urban populations have almost forgotten the fact, the seasons still revolve; after the sleep of winter Spring comes dancing north again with flowers in her hair as she did in the old years when we went forth to greet her; Summer is as fair as of old and Autumn as glorious. Surely we shall not forever allow a timid moralism, a wan theorizing, or even the brutal tyranny of machines, to come between us and the natural expression of our joy in the work of the earth and sun and rain. Surely the most beautiful and necessary of our festivals are coming back, for we feel the need of them when we stand once more on the fruitful mysterious soil and watch the harvesters binding their sheaves in the last long rays of the sunset.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor 48 as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Fersteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....442 Book Building
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Building
St. Louis.....1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Building
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....11, Unter den Linden
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

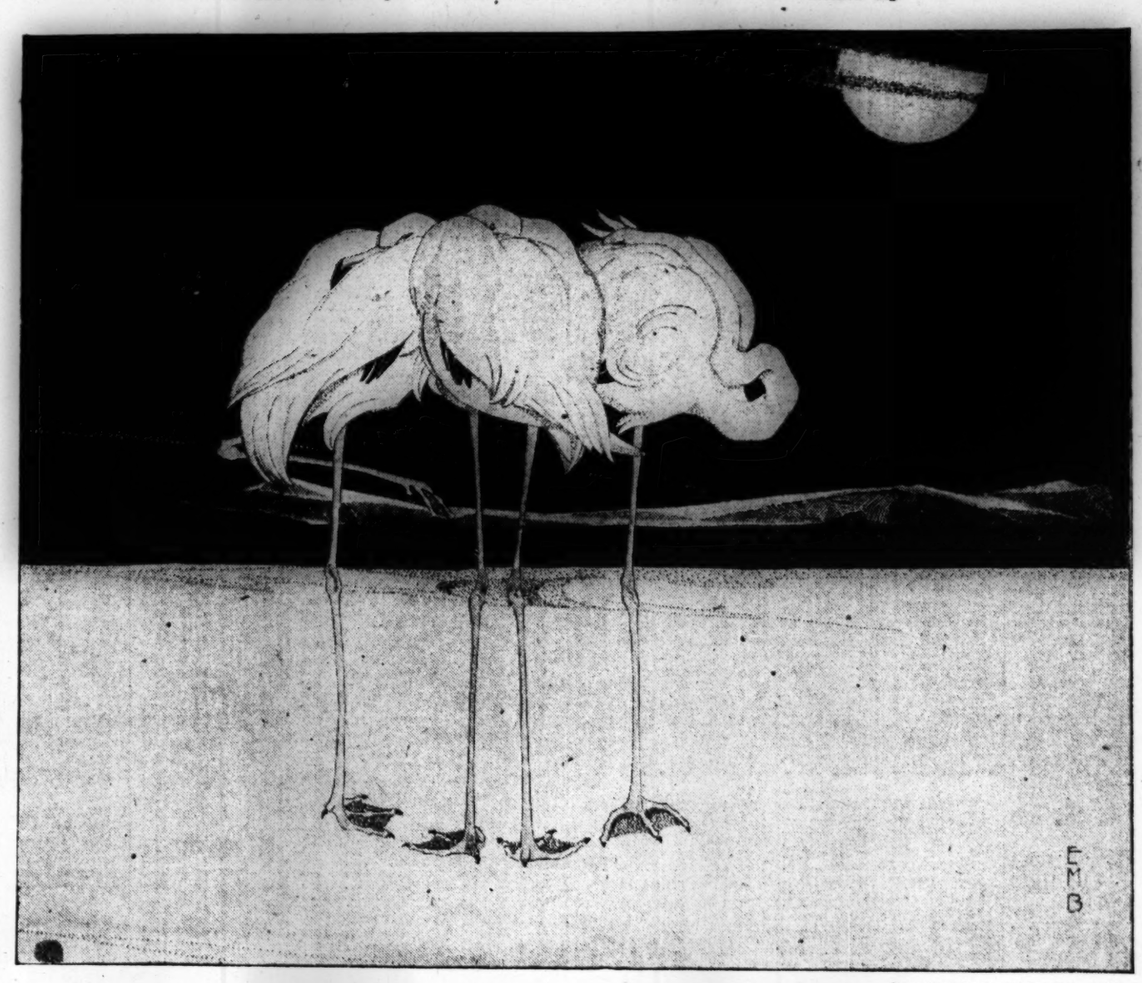
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Excellence For Its Own Sake

Something was always being restored or made by Amos Johnson, or so it seems, looking back to my early childhood. My father and I would walk into that malodorous town from the country, and I would stand—for hours was it?—against one of the benches in the shop that was always fragrant with woodshavings. Ever since then a carpenter's shop has given me a peculiar contentment: in the same way as a good picture has it bewitched me, and it has gratified the same predilection. There were the two windows, a big one with the bench on which I leaned beneath it, with ranks and tiers of chisels and gouges and augers that I must never touch: and a little one on the opposite side of the shop, full of dust and cobwebs, with glue pots and other paraphernalia upon a shelf adjacent. Beneath that was another bench and a lathe. . . . Amos was a good-looking old man, with kindly twinkling eyes and a curly grey beard, and . . . my father and he would talk of tenons and the grain of different timbers, and all sorts of matters which I but vaguely apprehended. They were two high-priests of cabinet-making, the amateur and the pro, and I look at the handiwork of each before me as I write—the picture-frames with diagonal keys of veneer, so made that nothing short of a saw will part the mitred corners; the box that contains my note-paper joined with dovetails that are hardly perceptible, or, again, the cupboard designed by the one and built by the other nearly fifty years ago, whose door closes with a soft, whispering breath: and I remember with gratitude that I was taught these and other fine distinctions of first-rate craftsmanship before I reached my teens. . . .

My father, entirely and indeed absurdly modest in his own accomplishment, held the old fellow in signal esteem, and bade me watch him, and to note the fastidious method and precision he brought to every job. Old Amos loved good work for its own sake, and the two of them taught me a lesson which I was not to apply for very many years, but which, all the same, I never forgot. For it is in the unmistakeable and tender fondness for the work, that lies implicit in every piece of good furniture, or carving, in the sword-hilt of chased steel, in the casket with its intricate and secret locks, in the fire-basket of wrought iron, in the sculptured cameo, even and especially in the decoration upon the tools of the tradesman himself, that discloses for us its essential excellence. — ROBUN LYNCH, in "Collecting."



Midnight Peace. From a Colored Pendrawing by Else M. Bostelmann.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

The Starry Sickle

The figure of Leo, very much as we now have it, appears in all the Indian and Egyptian zodiacs, and of all the zodiacal constellations it is probably the most famous. As many authorities claim, its prominence is beyond question due to the fact that the place of the sun at the summer solstice was in this constellation at the time when the star groups were designated. There was thus a visible connection between the constellation Leo and the return of the sun to the place of power and glory at the apex of the heavenly arch. This obvious relationship is the principal reason why Leo was held in such high esteem and reverence by the ancients.

Owing to the change wrought by the Precession of the Equinoxes, the sun in ancient times entered this constellation about a month earlier than it does now, at a time when the heat of summer was at its maximum. "The sun glows in the Lion," says Seneca, meaning that when the sun enters the sign of Leo at the summer solstice, the highest temperature of the year is experienced. The placing of the fiery and ferocious Lion, the king of beasts, in this part of the sky, symbolised the fact that the sun reigned supreme when it arrived in this constellation.

To escape this season of heat, the lions of the desert sought the valley of the Nile, that river attaining its highest level in the latter part of July, when the sun was in Leo, and this fact is thought by some to account for the name of the constellation.

The figure of a lion's head was usual on the gates which opened the canals irrigating the Nile Valley, and we find, even in modern times, fountains springing from the gaping jaws of graven lions, patterned after ancient fountains, a decorative symbol employed throughout the Greco-Roman world. . . .

The lion was the symbol of the tribe of Judah, and the constellation appears in the Hebrew zodiac. It was this tribal symbol of Judah that appeared emblazoned on the shield of Richard I. the Crusader. The association of Leo with Judah arose from the fact that Leo was Judah's natal sign. In the Bible there are frequent allusions to this connection between Leo and the tribe of Judah. . . .

Maunder points out a curious relationship between four of the zodiacal constellations, one of which is Leo. He says: "The four most important signs of the zodiac are those in which the sun is located on the longest and the shortest days, and on the two days when the days and nights are of equal length. These four signs in the days of Noah were the Bull, the Lion, the Scorpion, and the Water-Pourer.

"The Bull, Lion, and Man are three of the four Cherubic forms frequently referred to in the Bible, and so often an object of worship in early idolatries. The fourth form, the Eagle, is so closely associated with the Scorpion, that it is an evident fact that the guardianship, as it were, of the four quarters of the heavens had been allotted to these four mysterious forms."—WILLIAM TYLER OLCOTT, in "Star Lore of All Ages."

IT IS the hour where two days meet—the calmness of midnight, when nature seems motionless. Soft light is glimmering down on silvery moonbeams, reflected in the white of graceful flamingos. They keep watch over the stillness of the night. In solitude they cluster together after their fashion—they stand in strength as one. Balancing on one leg, their swaying grace seems to rest. Waiting for the breaking of the day, one looks out that nothing disturbs their peace.

The morning will see herds of flamingos moving softly over wide places, in shallower water, which reflects their beauty on its still surface.

The Names of Indian Children

The poetical character of the Indian is manifested in the naming of his children. As nature is his only teacher he possesses a culture that the white man does not understand. He has no books,—in fact no written language except that of picture writing—so to him the great out-of-doors is all in all. His eye seems most penetrating, better able to read nature than literature, and to receive more from that reading than his white brother. The incidents of the sky and earth, which inspire him with a great sense of beauty, he forms into names for his beloved children.

One Indian lived always in the mountains and under all weather conditions he responded to their grandeur and beauty. When a little son was born to him he called him Marah-kun-ah, which means these particular mountains in the autumn when the aspen turns to gold and the scrub oaks to scarlet while the pines retain their rich blue green. And the other boy was named Parah-kun-ah, which signified the mountain in a mist or with a cloud shadow turning it to the color of a blue plum.

Two young parents sat in the starlit night on the flat roof of a pueblo. The peace and magnitude of the heavens filled their beings and the glory of the Milky Way awed them, so they christened their baby The-Road-of-Stars.

Tudle Tur is a sturdy brave, whose name means Sun Shining on the Elk. Shortly before his birth his father with a number of others went into the mountains to hunt. In this particular location were tall pines but no underbrush. Interspersed were areas of open land like parks extending miles in length. The hunters arose before dawn and stalking through the open spaces, they paused to watch the first red beams of the sun strike the peak and then gradually climbed downward until the whole mountain was bathed in glowing light. Just then out of the black depths of the forest came several elks and stood perfectly still as if to greet the sun. The warm light turned their tawny fur to gold and standing immovable they seemed to be cast from metal. Much more precious than the elk themselves was the beauty of them and the hunters watched and marveled. To one of them the sight was so impressively beautiful that when his little son came into the world he named him Tudle Tur—Sun Shining on Elk.

Yachting With Sir Hubert Parry

Sir Hubert was the reverse of a fair-weather sailor; the social and spectacular side of yachting had not the least attraction for him, and great was his contempt for the idle yachtsmen who pottered about the Solent and only ventured out to sea in the calmest weather. Although a member of that most fashionable of clubs, the Royal Yacht Squadron, I think he almost never visited the famous clubhouse at Cowes; he loved the open sea, the distant coasts, and adventurous voyages, and the greater the difficulties he met and the hardships he had to put up with, the more he was pleased. When on the first of August he would meet his guests at Littlehampton—and these, in his last years, were Sir Walter Raleigh and myself—our cruise would be prefaced by a bit of pleasant comedy. Sir Walter Raleigh and I trying to divine on what destination he had set his heart, while he, with infinite courtesy and patience, tried to make out whether we had something . . . which we should especially enjoy. Should we sail for Ireland, for Scotland, or for France? What was it that we would really most like? What we liked most was of course to find out what he wanted, the delightful voyage he had been planning in his winter day-dreams, but which, at the slightest hint of another preference, he was perfectly prepared to sacrifice and forget. Plans and alterations were put before us with apparent impartiality, but he was so keen and cared so much, that it was not difficult to guess the plan he cherished, and our course was soon determined. . . .

Sir Hubert would come to the Wanderer from the midst of the important occupations and great responsibilities of his professional career, but these, with everything that pertained to his achievements and reputation and position, he would throw from him as he stepped on board his yacht, as he would change his irrelevant and inappropriate London garments. He spoke but little of his employments and the subject of music was hardly mentioned between us. I was too ignorant to dare to mention music, and he was too considerate, and in a sense too modest, to dwell on matters which he thought might not interest me; and save that now and then I would see him working over a score, I might never have known that I was in the company of a great composer. That my host was a scholar, a man of great attainments, immense reading, . . . that he was endowed with the most exquisite æsthetic sensibility and a profound love of all that is beautiful in art and nature, was of course obvious at all times. His genius could not be hid; it shone and flashed in his talk—that frank, delightful inexhaustible talk about the people he had known, the places he had been to, the books he had read, which made his company a perpetual delight. He gave himself freely to conversation, he loved to discourse and argue. . . . But this attitude of almost boyish modesty characterized his relations with all people with whom I ever saw him come in contact; he treated his skipper and crew as if their interests were as important and their points of view were as worthy of consideration as his own; and it was a lesson in human and democratic courtesy to go shopping with Sir Hubert. He loved buying the yacht's provisions; he had his favourite shops in every port he was accustomed to visit, and, rowing ashore with a couple of yacht hands to carry his purchases in their big baskets, we would walk in leisurely procession about the town, visiting some butcher or grocer or old fish-wife, whose faces would light up when they saw him approach, and with whom he would have long, leisurely confabulations, not only about their goods, but about their personal affairs as well . . . with all of which, from previous visits, Sir Hubert was intimately acquainted. "It's an odd thing," he once remarked to me, after a long confabulation with an old fish-wife in Plymouth, "it's an odd thing how shopkeepers will remember a customer they only see once a year," but I thought it would have been still odder if this old lady had forgotten the genial and generous customer. . . .

This sense of human brotherhood, this consideration for the humblest human creature, this modesty of spirit, which made him forget, or treat as absurd accidents, any privileges or distinctions which might be irrelevantly attached to himself—it was this democratic fellow-feeling and human courtesy which caused him to be loved as I think few masters have ever been loved.—From "Hubert Parry, His Life and Works" by CHARLES L. GRAVES.

Above St. Irénée

I rested on the breezy height,
In cooler shade and clearer air,
Beneath a maple tree;
Below, the mighty river took
Its sparkling shade and sheeny light
Down to the somber sea,
And clustered by the leaping brook,
The roofs of white St. Irénée.

The sapphire hills on either hand
Broke down upon the silver tide,
The river ran in streams,
In streams of mingled azure-grey,
With here a broken purple band,
And whorls of drab, and beams
Of shattered silver light astray,
Where far away the south shore gleams.

I walked a mile along the height
Between the flowers upon the road
Asters and golden-rod;
And in the gardens pinks and stocks,
And gaudy poppies shaking light,
And daisies blooming near the sod,
And lowly pansies set in flocks,
With purple monkshood overawed.

—DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT, in "The Magic House and Other Poems."

"Every one that asketh receiveth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW heartening, encouraging, inspiring, and positive is the philosophy of Christ Jesus as set forth in the Gospels! In the Sermon on the Mount he says, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." His humble listeners were familiar with the tender relationship between human parents and children; and in order to make them realize the benevolence of God, Jesus asked whether any one of them would give his son a stone if he asked for bread, or a serpent if he asked for a fish. Then he concluded: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

All great spiritual gifts have come in response to humanity's earnest crying out for Truth. When the children of Israel were oppressed in Egypt, they remembered the God of their fathers; and Moses came in answer to their prayer for deliverance. During the first few months in the wilderness, Moses spent a great deal of time in judging cases between the people. When Jethro, his father-in-law, asked him why he spent so much time in this way, Moses answered, "Because the people come unto me to enquire of God: when they have a matter, they come unto me; and I judge between one and another, and I do make them know the statutes of God, and his laws." For hundreds of years before this time there had been spiritually-minded Israelites who knew something of the nature of God; but when great numbers of them, beset by the rigors of the wilderness, earnestly sought to know the divine law, the answer to their prayer brought forth Moses' revelation of the Ten Commandments.

For centuries before the coming of Christ Jesus the heart of the Israelitish people had been crying out for a Messiah, and Christ Jesus came, healing those who asked to be healed. His healing and teaching were in answer to humanity's need. Luke tells us that when Jesus prayed in a certain place, one of his disciples said to him, "Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples." Their great Teacher then gave them that masterpiece of prayer which we know as the Lord's Prayer; and it has since lived in the heart and on the lips of a constantly increasing multitude of Christian disciples.

As we examine the best human records of the centuries we see that, although Christian healing was temporarily lost to the world, there were always noble men and women who spent their lives in quest of Truth. Particularly, perhaps, in the first half of the nineteenth century do we see an insistent reaching out toward spiritual reality. This yearning was not an impotent prayer, for God answers all righteous desire.

As an answer to this yearning came Mary Baker Eddy, to whom Christian Science was spiritually revealed. This revelation came to the world in answer to the appeal to God. On page 16 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes, "Here let me give what I understand to be the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer." Then Mrs. Eddy gives us, line for line, that beautiful spiritual interpretation of this prayer, which becomes so inestimably precious to every student of Christian Science. For centuries men had prayed the Lord's Prayer fervently, but too literally,—and with a firm belief in the reality of matter. Too often, therefore, it seemed to remain unanswered. How gloriously has our Lord's Prayer been restored to humanity, with all its primitive potency to heal the sinning and the sick, through Mrs. Eddy's explanation of it as a purely spiritual prayer of affirmation and petition!

What is humanity's plaint today? Is it not that mortals are weary of sickness, of sin, of poverty, of calamity, of fear, of sorrow, of disappointment, and of death? And what is their desire today? Is it not that the kingdom of God, with cessation from these woes, may be established upon earth?

In the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 41) Mrs. Eddy has provided a beautiful prayer which works powerfully toward this end, and which she asks the members of her church to pray each day. Selecting as its basis that all-inclusive petition of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come," she thus amplifies it: "Let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

Uncounted numbers of earnest men and women are praying this prayer daily, and are striving to conform their lives to it, in honesty, meekness, love, purity, and activity. Each passing day the undeniable progress of the world toward better conditions affords proof that our Father is answering or fulfilling the prayer.

Two Cinquains

I

The white
Of cherry-bloom
Is the white falling foam
That tops the breaking billow of
The wood.

II

Words are
The silver notes
That ring the chord of sound
And play the colored symphony
Of speech.

LOUISE OWEN.

Frogs and Water-Lilies

By September the reservoirs or "tanks" with which the countryside is inlaid are generally brim-full, and many a hollow, pit, and lane does duty for the time being as a pool or stream. The frogs in these rainy-season ponds at night set up a babble and clamour inconceivable to anyone who has not heard it. Sometimes the din of a near puddle eerily resembles the bleating of a vast sheepfold, in which the voices far and near of lambs, and ewes, and patriarchal rams emerge; but sometimes the bell of the bullfrog seems too deep and loud for any lung but an ox's. Sometimes again one is almost led to fancy that this dank symphony is the work of goblin instruments, of plucked string, kettle-drum, tambourine and gong, and reeds blown bubbling in the water. . . .

It was not, however, for the sake of the frogs that I introduced the subject of September pools, for the frogs are as loud, or louder in July. But in September the water-lilies first begin to appear in splendid companies. One sort of Indian water-lily is white, and like our own, but larger. It is almost always associated with another of the same shape and size, but of a peerless colour which partly imbues even the stalk and leaves. These lilies never grow in rivers, Indian poets notwithstanding, who even plant the lotus in the sea! But they appear in great profusion upon all tanks and pools, where they present as fair a prospect of flowers as may be seen anywhere.

My house is built upon the bank of a long-disused canal, by which at one time sugar-cane was brought in boats to a neighboring factory, now dismantled. I sometimes think I still see the angle of a ghostly sail over my garden-wall. The communication of this channel with the river has been long obstructed, but the rain keeps it full for half the year, and in the time of lilies it presents a splendid spectacle. As the water sinks, the lilies become fewer and smaller, and by January fine blooms are no longer forthcoming for the daily delectation of my luxurious Lar. But I know the boon will be renewed next year, if the season be favourable, or the swine do not eat up all the roots during the hot weather.

This pool produces also a few blue lilies of a smaller size, and shaped very much as the lotus is painted in Egyptian frescoes. Neither the red, nor the white, nor the blue lily, however, is the famous lotus or padma, the darling of the Indian arts. This is a larger water-flower, less common, but also to be found in these parts, having broad, loose, overlapping petals, and a pale pink flush instead of the deep crimson of the lily. I have seen also a white variety in Deccan. The old Indian poets represent the lotus as the lover of the sun, the lily of the moon, because the former opens in the day-time, and the latter at night. —OSWALD J. COULDREY, in "South Indian Hours."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Oozeshеep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	2.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50
FOR THE BLIND In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half Five Volumes	$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth,	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and German Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth,	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

MARKET ACTIVE AND TREND IS STILL UPWARD

Rails Command Most Attention—Closing Tone Is Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—The railroad shares again furnished impressive leadership in today's stock market, with a dozen issues rising 1 to 10 points to new high records.

Buying in the general list was of a rather selective character, with the food, public utility and chemical shares shoging several points of strength, while the steels, motors and coppers made little headway.

Selling in advance of the holiday and the weekly Federal Reserve statement was fairly well absorbed, although one stock dropped 13 points, another 6 and a sprinkling of miscellaneous shares 1 to 3 points.

Pool operations furnished the chief stimulus for the advance, although there appeared to be a strong investment demand for the railroad shares in response to the excellent character of the current earnings statements.

There was no change in credit conditions. Call money renewed again at 9 per cent and there appeared to be a comfortable supply available at that figure. Banking opinion is divided as to whether the heavy holiday and month-end demands will send the rate higher or whether sufficient funds will be attracted here for employment over the three-day holida to bring about a recession in the rate.

Pere Marquette ran up 26 points to 269, but dropped back to 240¼. Atchison was marked up 9 points to 297⅝. Chesapeake & Ohio 5 to 276¾, Lackawanna 5¼ to 164½, Southern Pacific 4¾ to 154⅞, and Union Pacific 4½ to 197⅝, all new high records. St. Paul common and preferred, Pennsylvania, "Nickel Plate," Erie common, Norfolk & Western, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis also reached new high levels.

Market Closes Strong

Auburn Auto was whirled up 18 points to a new top at 473, which contrasts with the year's low of 221. National Lead jumped 16½ points to a new high at 178½, and then slipped back to 170.

American Water Works, Air Reduction, American Type Founders, R. H. Macy, Stone & Webster, International Harvester, and Ingersoll Rand were bid up 5 to 13 points, all selling at their best prices of the year.

Homestake mining broke 12 points. General Asphalt preferred 6, and Commercial Investment Trust. Safeway Stores, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher and American Telephone also sold 2 to 3 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Merchandise, baking and electrical shares were in demand in the late trading.

R. H. Macy advanced 9 points, Simmons, Loose-Wiles and United States Alcohol 7 each, American International and Atlas Powder 6, and Westinghouse Electric 5. Auburn Auto reached 492, an overnight gain of 37 points.

The closing tone was strong. Total sales approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Bond Trend Upward

A general advance, which sent a number of high-grade railroads and industrials to new high prices, was the feature of the forenoon trading.

National Lead climbed 16½ points to 178½, Air Reduction 10¼ to 216½, Atchison 8 to 297, Stone & Webster 7½ to 184, American Water Works & Electric 7½ to 153½, International Harvester 7 to 129⅝, and Union Pacific 5½ to 197⅝.

All money renewed unchanged at 9 per cent.

Heavy tuffnovey in the speculative rails, with the leaders breaking through to new high ground, features today's irregular session in the listed bond market. Trading in the convertible telephone bonds quieted down. The main trend of the entire list was upward.

St. Paul adjustment 5s in point of activity led the movement in the rails, and equaled their previous high at 80 on a rise of more than 2 points. Atchison convertible 4½s established a new peak above 164 on an advance of more than 3 points. The Seaboard adjustment 5s and adjustment 5s certificates both reached new high ground at 55.

American Telephone convertible 4½s held around their yesterday's closing levels, but International Telephone convertible 4½s gained ground. Commercial Investment Trust 5½s also advanced.

The issue of $50,000,000 Abitibi Paper & Power 5 per cent first mortgage bonds was admitted to the list.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	18.68	18.85	18.68	18.85	18.76	
Oct (New)	18.67	18.82	18.59	18.84	18.70	
Dec.	19.04	19.22	19.03	19.20	19.05	
Jan.	19.07	19.31	18.96	19.25	19.12	
Mar.	19.26	19.53	19.18	19.44	19.31	
May	19.36	19.60	19.28	19.55	19.43	
July	19.29	19.50	19.24	19.46	19.35	

Spots 19.05 up 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.66	18.85	18.58	18.85	18.69
Dec.	18.98	19.22	18.93	19.14	18.89
Jan.	19.02	19.27	18.92	19.24	19.02
Mar.	19.22	19.42	19.16	19.42	19.24

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	[illegible]	19.10	18.75	19.10	18.76
Dec.	19.02	19.29	18.93	19.28	19.05
Jan.	19.12	19.32	19.07	19.32	19.14
March	19.28	19.50	19.25	19.50	19.30

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	10.01	10.03	9.96	9.97	10.00
Dec.	10.01	10.01	9.96	9.96	9.98
Jan.	10.01	10.02	9.97	9.98	10.00
Mar.	10.08	10.09	10.04	10.05	10.07
May	10.11	10.13	10.08	10.09	10.11
July	10.12	10.13	10.09	10.10	10.12

Spots 10.44, up 5 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 3800.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 31, giving members and employees of member houses a three-day holiday, Monday, Sept. 2, being Labor Day. The Boston exchange and other markets also will be closed for the three-day holiday.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT

Kansas City Power & Light reports for the 12 months ended July 31 profit of $5,621,661 after taxes and charges but before depreciation, compared with $5,056,619 in the preceding 12 months. July profit was $490,480 before depreciation, compared with $374,549.

SEABOARD UTILITIES SHARES

NEW YORK—The balance sheet of Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation as of Aug. 24, 1929, shows a total book asset value of $9,410,351, an increase of $8,716,224 since June 30, 1929. Realized profits and income to the corporation have grown from $31,007 to $229,217.

LEFCOURT REALTY CORP.

Lefcourt Realty Corporation reports for the six months ended May 31 net profit of $1,015,422 after charges, depreciation and taxes, compared with $317,394 in the like period of the preceding year.

PIG IRON LOWER

The Iron Age pig iron composite price dropped to $18.25 a gross ton, the year's low, from $18.42 last week. Finished steel remains at 2.398 cents a pound for the third week.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 29	Aug. 28
37¼	28⅞	..	Abitibi	1500	34	31½	32⅞	34
64⅝	43½	2¶	Abitibi pf	200	54	53	53	53½
159½	101	..	Ab & Strauss	100	120	120	120	127
112	106	7	Ab & Str pf	100	107⅝	107½	107½	110
250	249	6	Adams Ex	100	580	580	580	..
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Rumely	400	30	29¾	30	29¾
119	40½	..	Adv-Rum pf	800	41¾	40	41½	41
4½	1½	..	Ahumada	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
216⅜	85¾	2	Air Reduc	5700	216⅜	210	215	206¾
49¾	36	2¶	Airway El	700	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
11¾	4	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝
10¾	4½	..	Alaska Jun	9200	8½	7⅝	8½	8
54⅜	27⅛	..	Alleghany	38000	52⅝	51⅝	51½	51¼
114⅝	98¼	5½	Alleg pf ww	300	114⅜	114	114	114
119	100⅜	6	Alleg pf rec	200	114½	114½	114½	114
86½	82	5½	Alleg pf xw	100	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82½
85⅝	82½	5½	All pf rec xw	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
249	241	6	Allied Chem	1200	247	244	247	241½
125	120½	7	Allied Ch pf	200	121½	121½	121½	121½
220	166	7	Allis-Chal	100	211½	211½	211½	214
11⅝	5	..	Amal Lea	100	6	6	6	6
42¾	22½	2	Amerada	500	28	27	28	27¼
25⅜	10¾	..	Am Ag Ch	1100	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11½
77¾	40⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	47	43¾	45	43
148⅝	110	2¶	Am Br Note	200	142	142	142	142
72¾	40½	2	Am Bosch	1100	66	65	65½	65½
46½	45	1.50¶	Am Brass	900	59	58¾	58¾	59⅜
34¾	15¾	..	Am Br Boy	600	27¾	26½	27¼	27
184½	167⅞	2¶	Am Can	16700	177¾	173¾	175¾	175
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	400	98½	97¾	97½	97
104	97½	6	Am Chain pf	200	85⅞	83	83⅞	..
86½	76¾	2	Am Chicle	1600	76½	75¾	75¾	67¾
52¾	42½	1.50¶	Am Com Alc	29800	51⅝	48¾	51	48½
47⅜	22⅝	2	Am En Til	600	36⅞	29¾	30⅞	29
95	82¾	..	Am Europe	400	91	89½	89½	91
155	75¼	..	Am & Flw	27300	152⅝	146	152⅝	146½
106	95	6	Am & FP 6	90	99⅝	99½	99½	..
104½	104	7	Am & FP 7	200	107½	107½	107½	..
102	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	95	95	95	..
42	24¾	1	Am Hawaii	100	33¼	33¼	33¾	33½
10	6	6¶	Am Hide	2800	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
52¾	50¼	..	Am Hide pf	1200	52¾	47⅞	50	48
54	28	..	Am Ice	1100	52½	51	51¾	52½
52¾	27	2¶	Am Int Corp	35000	88	82¾	87½	82¾
8⅝	4½	..	Am La Fr	200	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
75	45	..	Am La Fr pf	10	59	59	59	..
138	102⅝	8	Am Loco	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	122½
53⅝	50	3	Am Metals	3200	72¼	70⅜	70½	71
41⅜	35¾	..	Am Mot 6%	100	126	126	126	..
68¾	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	84	84	84	83½
102	88⅞	..	Am Piano pf	170	20⅝	20½	20½	..
153	81⅝	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1800	148	145½	146	145
106	96	6	Am P&L 6	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
84½	78	5	Am P&L pf S	300	80	79½	79½	82
24½	11¾	1½	Am Radiat	2200	48¾	47⅛	48	47½
54½	31	..	Am Repub	700	40½	39	39¾	40
134⅞	106⅞	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1500	126½	124⅝	125	124½
74⅞	61	4¶	Am Saf Raz	600	68½	68	68¾	68½
41⅞	32½	3	Am Seating	100	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
7	3	..	Am Ship	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
112⅝	81½	8	Am Ship Bld	70	105	105	105	107
124⅞	92½	4	Am Smelt	12300	121⅝	120½	121	119⅝
110	91	..	Am Smelt pf	100	134	134	134	134
70⅝	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	1600	64⅞	64	64	65
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	3800	111½	111½	111⅜	..
94⅞	71½	..	Am Sugar	600	77	76⅝	76⅝	77
111	104⅜	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	108
203½	193¾	9	Am Tel&T	10200	297⅞	294¼	297½	297
169½	126¾	8	Am Type	1800	169½	155	165	155
159	67¾	1½	Am Wat W	12700	159	152¼	159	151
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	..
27⅞	15	..	Am Wool	200	16¾	16	16	16
58⅜	36⅛	..	Am Wool pf	300	38¾	38	38¾	..
16½	9	..	Am Writ et	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
29¾	22¾	..	Am Zinc	1800	28	27¾	28	26
111¾	90½	..	Am Zinc pf	300	107	105⅜	106⅝	105½
86¼	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	800	81	74⅞	81	74⅜
97	77	7	Anaconda	60100	126¾	124⅝	125	124⅞
62⅜	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	55⅞	55	55¼	55
68⅝	44⅝	3	Andes Cop	3200	56⅝	55¾	56	56
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	100	35¾	35	35¼	34½
95	84¾	7	Armour D pf	200	87¾	87½	87½	87
19⅜	10¾	1	Arm Ill A	2200	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
10¼	5½	..	Arm Ill B	700	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
88	70¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	72	72	72	71
40⅝	19	..	Arnold Cons	2700	27	25⅞	26	27
58⅜	48½	4	Asso Appl	600	51⅜	51	51	51
47¾	44	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	50	48¾	49⅜	48
47¼	40½	2	Asso Oil	50	45	45	45	45
297½	195⅛	10	Atchison	9100	297¾	290½	294⅞	289
105	99	5	Atchison pf	100	101½	101	101	101½
209½	160	10	Atl Coast L	400	195¾	195¾	179⅝	196
68⅞	32¾	..	Atl G&WI	600	64⅜	62⅝	64⅜	64
47¾	40	4	Atl G&WI pf	1000	52	51	51	51
77⅝	53½	1½	Atl Refin	6000	62⅝	60¼	60⅞	60⅝
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	6600	114	104½	113	104
495	221	4	Auburn Auto	1900	495	460	487	455
11⅜	5¼	5¾	Austin N	1300	11⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	31	30½	30½	31¼
50	29½	3	Auto Strop A	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
20	16¾	..	Aviation	6100	17¾	16⅜	17⅜	16¾

—B—

271½	210	7	Balawin	100	247	247	247	..
66⅝	61½	..	Bald Loc w	4700	64	63	63	63½
114⅜	115¼	6	Bald & O	6900	114⅜	113⅝	114	110½
140	123⅞	..	B&O rets pf	200	140	140	140	140¾
110½	101	6½	Bamber pf	20	107½	107¼	107½	..
88¼	64¾	3½	Bangor & A	100	85	85	85	84
33⅜	25	2	Barker Bros	210	30¾	30	30¾	28⅜
124	100	7	Barnsdall A	2500	39¼	38¾	39¼	38⅜
32⅜	20	..	Beacon Oil	1900	29	29	29	29
121	52¼	3	Beatrice	500	111⅝	100	111⅜	110
106½	105	7	Beatrice pf	100	106½	106½	106½	..
84⅞	81	4.14	Belg NR ppf	200	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
104⅜	78	2	Bendix	4500	91⅞	90	90¼	90¾
100⅜	75⅜	3	Best & Co	100	98	97½	98	..
104⅜	84	4	Beth Steel	12800	121¾	114⅝	117⅝	115¼
123⅞	114⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	200	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
136⅜	110¼	2½	Bohn Alum	1000	115¼	114	115	74
11⅝	6	..	Booth Fish	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
100⅞	82⅜	3	Borden	600	94	93¾	94	93½
86⅝	77½	..	Borg Warner	4800	85¾	82	84½	82
70	46¼	..	Boston & Me	100	134⅜	130	134⅜	..
63⅛	30⅜	..	Briggs	7100	56	55½	55½	55
43½	35¾	..	Briggs & St	500	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	37
67⅝	31⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	31⅞	31	31½	..
104	97	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	97	97	97	91½
237⅞	219½	3	Brockway	200	41	41	41	40⅝
81¾	52½	..	Bklyn Man T	600	60¼	59½	59½	60⅜
248½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	800	240	239½	239½	239⅝
55¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	300	37⅜	37	37½	36⅜
44¾	18	..	Bruns Term	100	18½	18½	18¼	..
42⅜	25¼	1	Bucyrus	1500	30⅞	30	30½	29½
55	36⅞	2½	Bucy ev pf	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅞
39	22⅝	..	Burns Br B	100	23¼	22¾	22¾	..
67⅜	52¾	3½	Burroughs	2500	65½	63	63	68¼
89⅞	55½	2¶	Bush Term	200	69	61½	62	..
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	20	113	113	113	113¾
40	28	..	Butte Cop	200	4	4	4	4
41	28	..	Butterick	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
192⅞	120½	..	Byers	2300	143⅞	137½	143⅜	137⅛
57⅞	31¼	2	By-Prod r	600	32¾	32½	32½	33
84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	8800	84⅛	82⅛	83	81¾
4½	1½	..	Callahan	100	1½	1½	1½	1½

—C—

126⅞	123	10	Calu & Ariz	900	130	129½	129½	129⅞
61⅝	36⅜	1	Calu & Hecla	900	47	46½	47	46½
90	85	5	Canadn Dry	1600	90⅝	85⅜	89¾	90
265¾	218	10	Can Pac	2600	235¼	232⅝	234½	234
48½	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	1100	46	44¾	44⅝	45½
23⅛	19	..	S Caro C&O	10	95	95	95	..
388½	308	6	Cav-Dobbs	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
295	257	8	Case Thresh	100	330	330	330	..
56¾	40½	2	Celotex	600	59	58	59	57¼
260	205	8¶	Cen Alloy	1700	54⅝	53½	53⅞	54
120	88⅝	6	Cen of Ga pf	200	98¼	96	96¼	96¾
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
92	79	3	Ches Corp	2300	87⅞	86¾	86⅞	86¾
275½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	3900	276¾	272	273¼	271¼
5¾	4½	..	Chi & Alt	500	6	6	6	6¾
16½	9	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
34⅝	22¾	..	Chi & Eas	1800	28	27¾	28	26
111¾	90½	..	Chi & E I pf	100	107	105⅜	106⅝	105¾
86¼	62⅜	3	Chi Gt West	1900	175⅜	167⅜	175⅜	161½
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	3100	49⅜	48¾	49⅜	48¾
44⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	23900	44⅞	43¾	44⅜	43½
68⅜	46⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	35400	68⅝	67⅛	67⅞	66¾
102½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	300	102½	100	102	102
87	64¾	..	Chi Pneu	400	44	42½	44	43½
18⅜	10¾	2½	Chi Pneu pf	400	55	54⅜	55	54⅜
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	8900	142	140	141¾	139¼
102⅞	98½	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100¼	99½	99½	99⅞
108¼	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	200	106½	106¼	106½	107
50	36	3	Chick Cot O	200	36½	36	36	36½
125	65	2	Chrysler	7100	72⅜	71⅝	71⅝	72⅜
62¾	49	3.60	City Ice	400	57	56⅜	56⅞	57
57	38⅝	..	City Stores	3500	19	18½	19	19
73⅝	42⅞	5	Cluett Phdy	100	45½	45	45	..
119	100	7	Cluett P pf	10	100	100	100	..
154	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	800	154	150¼	154	151½
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	100	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46¾
42½	41	..	Collins&A	600	45	44	45	44½
97	94½	..	Collins&A pf	700	93	92	93	..
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	2700	65⅜	63½	63½	61¾
90⅞	80	..	Col Gas 5pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
96⅞	53½	2	Col Gas	10200	90⅞	89½	90	90
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
227¼	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	2500	227¼	220	225	220
83	55½	1.14	Col Graph	12600	66⅞	64⅜	64⅝	66
62⅜	43	2	Com Cred	2500	49	48¼	48¾	47⅞
105⅜	92½	6½	Com Cr pf	200	94½	93½	93½	92¾
28	25	2	Com Cr pf B	20	26½	26½	26½	26½
209⅜	131½	4¶	Com Inv Tr	28200	209	202½	206⅞	206⅛
99	92	6½	Com I 6½%	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
93	57¼	..	Com Inv war	13600	66⅞	63	63	65
93	59¼	2	Conde Nast	100	62	62	62	65
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum	500	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
25½	22	..	Con Film	900	24	23⅜	24	23
30⅜	24⅜	2	Con Film pf	400	25⅜	25	25	25
142	95½	3	Con Gas	17600	173½	170⅜	172½	170⅜
104⅞	96½	5	Con Gas pf	400	99	99	99	99
70⅜	50	6	Con Ry C pf	200	55	54¼	55	53
23½	12	1.20	Container A	1400	16	15½	16	15⅜
11½	6	.60	Container B	100	7	6½	7	6½
90	47⅜	..	Cont Bak A	200	83⅛	82¾	82¾	83
15¾	8¼	..	Cont Bak B	700	12¼	12	12	12¼
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
61½	56	..	Cont Bank	2000	57⅛	56¾	56¾	56¾
88¾	60	2½	Cont Can	9800	88¾	84	88¾	83¾
101⅝	79	2	Cont Ins	17800	101	98½	99½	98¾
28¾	12	.80	Cont Motors	1400	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
37¾	28½	..	Cont Oil	4800	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	33⅞
111⅛	82	2¶	Corn Prod	4100	109¾	108	109¾	109¼
1	⅝	..	Coty ex-rts	7000				⅝
82¼	51	2¶	Coty	1500	53¼	53⅛	53	53⅜
125	83	1¶	Crosley	1000	94⅝	94	94⅝	93¼
79	42¼	2	Crown Cork	100	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
121⅜	83	5	Crucible	1100	118	117	117½	119
5½	3	..	Cuba Cane	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
18⅞	2¾	..	Cuba Cane pf	2600	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
24½	11¾	..	Cuba Co	1800	16¼	14⅛	15¼	14⅞
81¼	66	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	..
95	60¾	..	Cub Am S pf	40	74	72	72	73
6⅝	2	..	Cub Dom S	100	3½	3¼	3¼	4⅜
67⅞	48	4	Cudahy	2600	52½	51¼	52⅜	52
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	100	116	116	116	..
30⅛	28¼	..	Curtiss W wi	8300	28⅝	28¼	28½	28⅜
37⅜	37	..	Curtiss W A wi	1600	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜
102	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	1400	102	100	100¼	98

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	400	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	48¼
25	21	.97	DeBeers	10	21	21	21	..
128	116	7	Deere pf	10	120	120	120	..
226	187	9	Del & Hud	1800	224	220	220	220
164¾	120½	6¶	Del Lac&W	20000	164¾	160½	163	159
77⅝	55½	..	Denv RG pf	100	71½	71	71½	72
64⅞	43½	2¶	Devoe & R A	200	45½	45½	45½	..
164	120	8	Diamond M	60	133	121	131	123½
11¼	8¾	1	Dome Mines	200	10	10	10	10
54⅜	40	3	Dom Stores	300	42½	42	42	42¾
222	155⅝	6	Dupont	6000	214½	212	212¾	211½
48	36	..	Durham H pf	10	43	43	43	..

—E—

227⅜	168	5¶	East Kodak	300	225	223	223⅝	223⅝
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	200	59¾	59½	59½	59¾
39⅜	25¾	2½	Eitington	300	27½	26½	26½	26½
112⅜	89	6½	Eitington pf	200	90¼	90¾	90¾	..
174	126⅜	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	200	149¾	148⅝	148⅝	149
115	110¼	7	El Auto L pf	40	109	109	109	..
84¼	43¾	1	Elec P&L	10700	74	72⅜	73⅝	73⅝
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	84⅜	83½	84	83¼
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
79⅜	47	1¶	Eng P S	1500	72⅝	72	72½	73⅞
108⅜	92½	5½	*Eng PS $5½pf.	100	101	99¼	99¼	101
41	31¼	2	Equit Blg	200	40	39⅞	39⅞	39¾
81	64	..	Erie	19800	91	89	90	89¾
66½	57	..	Erie 1 pf	1000	61¼	61	61	61
77¾	46	2½¶	Evans Auto L	200	46¾	46½	46½	..

—F—

51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairn Morse	3500	49¼	48	48⅞	47⅞
72⅝	59	2½¶	Fashion Pk	400	63	58	63	59
110

SHARP PRICE ADVANCE IN RAIL ISSUES

Substantial Upswing Since the O'Fallon Decision—Group Is Strong

That important investment and speculative interest is being directed to railroad issues is evident from the recent price upswing in this group.

The first 66 railroads to report July earnings showed net operating income of 29.2 per cent above July, 1928. Correspondingly large gains had been shown in previous months of the year.

The leaders of the railroad share advance have been Atchison, Union Pacific, New York Central, Norfolk & Western and Pennsylvania.

The earning power of Atchison is approaching a figure about 2½ times the annual $10 dividend; it has a book value of close to its current selling price and a huge surplus that might easily be capitalized by a substantial stock dividend.

Union Pacific, with its large investment holdings in standard railroad shares and other securities, from which it obtains practically half of its income, is in a strategic position.

The following tabulation gives the current high prices of a number of representative railroad shares, the closing price on May 18, the Saturday previous to the O'Fallon decision, the advance from these prices, and the 1929 high and low prices.

	Current	May 18	Adv.	1929	
	High Price			High	Low
Allegh Corp	52	34½	17½	54⅜	27⅝
Atchison	229⅜	197⅜	32¼	292⅝	195⅛
Atl Coast L	157½	138½	18¾	249½	169
Balt & Ohio	127⅛	112	15⅛	141⅜	115¼
Can Pac	237⅞	229	8⅜	265⅞	211⅜
Ches & Ohio	274¼	197½	77¼	275½	195
Chi & N W	107¼	82½	24⅞	108¾	80¼
Chi & R I	129⅞	121¼	18⅝	142⅜	115
D & H	182	166	16	246	182
Del L & W	162	129	40½	180	129½
Erie	89⅝	72⅜	17¼	89⅞	64
Great No pf	127	102	24	128½	101
Kan C So	164	85	19	168⅞	78
Lehigh Val	93⅝	85⅞	8	102¼	77⅜
Mo, K & T	56⅜	42⅜	14	65⅜	42¼
Mo. Pac	95	91⅞	3½	103⅜	63¼
N Y Cent	252	181½	70½	257½	178½
NYC&St L	172⅜	132½	39⅝	172⅜	128⅛
Nor & West	274¼	196⅜	84	279¾	191
Penn	69¼	56	13¼	69¾	52½
Reading	176⅜	107	69⅜	176⅜	104½
So P & S F	131⅞	110½	21⅜	133	109½
So P Sowst	101	92⅜	7¼	115⅞	82
So. Pac	150	129½	20½	150	124
Union Pac	294⅞	218	76⅞	294⅞	209
Wabash	72	61¼	8¾	81⅜	60

MANHATTAN-DEARBORN CORP. STOCK OFFERING

CHICAGO—A public offering of 375,000 shares capital stock of Manhattan-Dearborn Corporation, the newest investment trust sponsored by Lawrence Stern & Co. and A. G. Becker & Co., will be made Friday at $53 a share. From this financing, consisting entirely of common stock, the corporation will receive $18,750,000 net with which to begin operations.

Of the total shares now offered, more than 186,000 have been purchased for investment by the bankers and closely affiliated interests. Among the large stockholders are interests whose cooperation it is believed will be of material value in profitable employment of the corporation's funds.

There has been wide public interest arising from preliminary announcements, and it is understood that heavy subscriptions for stock have been received by bankers in advance of trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange, where shares will be listed.

A feature of the 10-year contract made with Lawrence Stern & Co. to manage the corporation is the provision that managers shall receive no compensation in any year unless the corporation earns more than 8 per cent on its invested capital in such a year. In any year, however, in which realized net profits of the corporation exceed that amount managers are to receive 20 per cent of the total net profits for that year, provided that payment thereof shall not reduce them below 8 per cent.

It is further stipulated that net profits of 8 per cent shall be cumulative, so that, if, in any year, the corporation earns less than that amount, the deficiency must be made up before computation of any subsequent management compensation.

It is also expressly provided that this contract may be cancelled at any time by a majority vote of stockholders of the corporation.

DIVIDENDS

Grigsby-Grunow Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20, placing it on a $2 annual dividend basis, equal to $8 a share on the stock recently split four-for-one, which was on a $4 annual basis.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable in cash, or, at option of the stockholders, in common stock, on the basis of one share for each 120 shares held. Fractions of a share for each share held. Such dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 7.

Waldorf System, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3½ cents a share on the common stock and 20 cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Thomson Electric Welding Co. declared an extra dividend of $1 in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 27. Similar extras were declared in two previous quarters.

Hercules Powder Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Neptune Meter Co. declared two regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on class A and class B, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada declared an extra dividend of $5 on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Tastee of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3.50 a share on the second preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 27.

Todd Shipyards Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Heywood-Wakefield Co. declared the regular semiannual dividends of 2½ per cent on both the first and second preferred stocks, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 27. The company officials state that both dividends are being paid from surplus.

Cleaner Combine Harvester Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Sheaffer Pen Company declared an extra dividend of 5 cents a share and the regular semiannual dividend of $1, putting the stock on a $2 annual basis.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 28.

Myers Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 14.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alabm P&Lt 5s	84	83½
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84½	84¼
Ak & Straus 5½s '42	110	110
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	105½	104⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99
Am I Tr Corp cv 5½s	119	118½
Am Ag Chem 5½s ct	119	118¾
Am International 5½s '49	113½	113¼
Am Chain deb 6s '32	98¾	98
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	81	80
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	218½	217
Am T&T col 5s '46	102	101⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	218	217
Am T&T sf 5s '60	102	102
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105
Am W W&Elec 6s '54	100	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85¾	85¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87⅞	87¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	104⅞	104⅝
Atch T&SF 4s '95	91	90½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	65	65
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91½	91½
Atl Gul & WI col 5s '59	72	71
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	96½	96⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O cv 4½s '33	96½	96¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100⅛
B&O 6s '23	108½	108⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	100⅞	100⅝
Beth Steel 1st Han 8s '26	90	90⅞
Beth Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	102½
Beth Steel p m 5s '20	100⅜	100⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '33	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅜
Boston & Me 4½s 5s '67	94⅜	94
Botany Cons Mill 6½s '34	59	58⅞
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '39	102½	102½
Brklyn Ed gen 5s B '20	100	100
Brklyn Man Tr rf 6s '68	90	89⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	94⅝	94⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '30	96⅝	96
Cal Pet 5½s '37	99	99
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	92⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92	92
Can North pf 7s '40	114⅝	110⅝
Can Pac deb 4s	82	81⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96½	96½
Can Pacific 5s ct	99¾	99¾
Can South con 5s '62	101¼	101¼
Can SS Ltd 6s	97½	97½
Cen of Ga con 5s '59	95¼	95¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	102	101⅞
Cen Ohio 4½s	100	100
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99½	99½
Cen Steel 8s '41	121¾	121¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 ptd	99¼	98¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s	65¾	65¾
Chi & Q Ill div 5s	95	95
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	109	109
Chi & N W 4½s 2037	93	93
Chi & East 6s	99⅞	99⅞
Chi Ind & L 1st 5s '56	75	75
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	62½
Chi M&STP gen 4s '89	82	82
Chi M&STP 4½s ctfs E '89	89¼	89¼
Chi M&STP cv 5s '26	88¾	88½
Chi MStP&Pac adj 2000	80¼	78½
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	88¾	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93	92⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s	86¼	86¼
Chi Term Tr 4½s '39	100	100
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '41	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '52	100	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93½
Cin Ind & StL 4s	80¾	80¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	85½	85⅜
Cities Service 5s '47	75	74
Cleve Short Line 4½s '61	92	92
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅝	100⅝
Conv Inv Trust 5½s	106¼	105
Colum Gas & Elec 5s prv	97	96⅝
Con Coal (Md rfg 5s '50	65	65
Con Gas 5½s '45	104⅝	104½
Con Gas Corp 5s '36	100	99⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100¾	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	78¾	78
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	98¾	98¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	62	62
Del & Hudson 4s '37	102¾	102¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98½	98½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88⅞	88⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	106¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	90
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '50	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Dodge Bros rf 6s '40	100⅜	100
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	101½
Duquesne P & L 1st 6s '67	99½	96
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	81½	87
Erie 5s '67	93¾	92⅜
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101¼	101¼
Erie gen lien	75⅝	75⅜
Erie (Pa) col 5s '42	86¼	86¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	90	88
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89½	89½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67	67
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33	32½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96⅛	96⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101¼
Gen Pub Ser 5½s cv	113¾	113¾
Gen Elec 5½s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Gen Pet 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Pub Ser 5½s cv	114½	113¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ct	101¼	101¼
Georgia G Ala 5s	86½	86½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s	90¾	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅝	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	110½	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	92⅛	92⅛
Great Northern 5s '53	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	110¾	110¾
Gould Coupler 6s	71¾	71¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	100½	100½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	67½	67½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72½	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	75
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94
Inter Rap Tran 5s ctf '66	64	63½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	52½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	88½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¾	89¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	212½	210
Int Tel & Tel 4s	92½	91
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Kanaw & Mich 2d 5s '27	101½	101½
Kan City So rfg 5s	96½	96½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Kendall 5½s ww	97	97
Kendall 5½s ww	92	92
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	86	86
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101½	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
L Auto cs rcts ww	99¾	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	82½	82¼
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	100	100
Lewis Shale 6s '41 ex-war	94⅝	94⅝
Long Island con 5s '31	95	95
Louis & Elec rfg 5s '52	99½	99½
L & N 7s '30	106¾	106¾
L&N & Mon col 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55½	55½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s ctf '42	80¼	80¼
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21½	21½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	86¾	86¾
Mo Kan & T 4s '90	81⅝	81⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	103	103
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	70¾	70¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96¼	96¼
Mo Pac 5s '49	118	118
Montana Power 5s D	97	97
Murray Body 6½s '34	93½	93½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅜	96⅛
Nat Starch 5s	99	99
Newark Gas 5s	99	99
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	94⅝	94⅜
NYC&HR rfg 4s '13	102¼	102¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '48	92	92
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111¾
NY NH&H 4½s	85	85
NY NH&H 6s cv	135	135
NY Rys 5s inc '65	9	9
NY Ship 6½s '46	27½	27½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	82	82
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	83	82½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70	70
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	93	92
Nor Am Ed 4½s	100	100
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97	85¼	84⅞
Nor Pac 5s D 2017	101½	101½
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	91½	91½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70	70
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	93	92
Nor Am Ed 4½s	100	100
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97	85¼	84⅞
Nor Pac 5s D 2017	101½	101½
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	91½	91½
Ohio Short Line rfg 4s '29	99½	99½
Ohio Short Line gtd 5s '46	100½	100½
Ont Steel 6s '41	101½	101½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac P&Y 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109½	109½
Paramount 1st 5½s '46	99½	99½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97½	97½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	71⅜	71⅜
Penn Dixie Cem 6s '41	84	84
Penn O & D ER 4½s A '77	94	94
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105½	104½
Penn R R 4½s 6s '63	96¾	95⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102	102
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105	105
Penn R R col 5s '50	100½	100½
Penn R R 4½s s '63	95⅝	95⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89½	89½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	96	96
Phil & Read S & A 6s	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89¾	89½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '37	84½	84½
Phil & Read ev I 6s	108	107½
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '32	109¾	109¾
Pittsburg Flour 7s	103	103
Pocahontas Coll 5s	94½	94½
Poland 8s '50	95½	95½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	97	96¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	78½	78½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	94⅜	94⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97½	97½
Rep Brass 6s	102¾	102¾
Richfield Oil 6s ct	102	102
St L & S F 4½s '78	85½	85½
St L S W con 4s '32	94¾	94¾
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	55	54
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72	72
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	63	61½
Seabd AL adj 5s ct	55	54½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	93
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	75	74
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	101⅞	101⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	95¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92½	92½
So Pacific rfg 4s '49	87¼	87¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	86⅜	86⅜
So Pac 4½s '68	92⅜	92⅜
So Pac 4½s ww	93¾	93⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	88	87⅞
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	99	98⅞
So Pac 5s '56	85	85
So Ry con 5s '94	103⅛	103⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Spring Valley Water 5s	99	98
Stand Milling 5s '30	99	98¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94	93⅞
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	104½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	97½	97½
Tex & Pac Mo 5s C rct	95¾	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	32
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	105	102⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99	99
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	87¾	85⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅝	86⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
U S Rubber 5s '47	86¾	86¾
U S Smelt R & R 5½s '41	114⅞	114⅞
Universal Pipe 6s '36	78½	78½
Util P & Lt 5½s	90½	90
Va Ry 5s '62	100	100
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅞	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Wabash 5½s '75	101⅜	101⅜
Walworth 6s '45	87½	87½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	99½	99½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	65½	65½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	100	97
Warner Quin 6s	78¼	78¼
West Pa Pow 5s '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5½ G '56	101¼	101¼
West Va C & C 6s '50	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	75	74¾
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	85	84¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un 6½s '36	107	107
Wheeling Stl 4½s	85¼	85
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	101½	101½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct	43⅝	42⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	41⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101⅛
Youngstown 6s '28	100¼	99⅞
Wilson Co 6s '58	100½	100½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78¾	78¾
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	87¼	87

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	—Last— Aug 29	Aug 28
3½s '47	97.15	97.19	97.15	97.18	97.16
1st 4¼s '47	98.30	98.30	98.25	98.30	98.30
4th 4¼s '38	98.27	98.31	98.27	98.27	98.27
US 4s '54	102.28	102.28	102.26	102.26	—
US 4¼s '52-'54	106.22	106.22	106.22	106.22	—

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s	85¼	85¼
Alpine Mon Sil 7s '55	95½	95½
Antioquia 7s B '45	87	87
Antioquia 3rd 7s '57	85	85
Antwerp 5s	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 5½s Ctf A	100	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	85½	85¼
Australia 5s '55	95	94
Australia 5s '56	95¼	94¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¾	103
Batavia Hydro 6s	81½	81¼
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	91	91
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100½	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	111¾	111¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108
Berlin Elec '51	88	87½
Berlin 6½s '50	91½	91½
Bolivia 7s ct	83	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	94¾	94¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93½	99
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '51	95¼	94¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	95¼	95
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104	103½
Bremen 7s '35	99¾	99¾
Brisbane 5s '58	90	90
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75¾	75¾
Buenos Aires 6s '57	97½	90¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101¾	101
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	76½	76½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102¼
Canadian (City) 5s '53	103¾	103¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	90¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97¾	97¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97¾	97¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90¼	89¾
Chile Rep 6s sta '61	91	90
Chile Rep 6s Sept '61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s '62 rct	90¼	90
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	75½	75½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	83	83
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	84	84
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan '61	77½	77½
Colombia Rep 6s Oct '61	77¾	77¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	87¾	87¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94½	94¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '42	94	94
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	94½	94
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94½	94½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93¾	93¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¾	101
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¼	108¼
Denmark 4½s '62	86	85¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Denmark Ry 6s ctfs '32	97	97
Denmark 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	92	92
Dresden 7s '45	99½	99½
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅞	102⅞
Est R R (Sp) 7s '64	103	103
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90¼	90
Finland 5½s '58	85½	85½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	84½	84½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92	91¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98¾	98¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	72	72
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102⅝	102⅝
French (Ren) 7s '49	109½	109¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111½	111½
Germ 7s '49	103¾	103¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	79¾	80
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s July '60	78	77½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78	77½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93	93
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	89¼	89¼
Germ G E 6s '45	96½	96½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	87½	87½
Germ G E 7s '45	103	102½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94	94
Graz 8s '54	98¾	98½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99	99
Harper 6s ww	78¾	78¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86¾	86¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89⅜	89⅜
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82¾	82¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	95¼	95¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93⅝	93½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	91
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¾	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¾	100
Kreuger & Toll 5s	102	101¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97½	97
Lombard El 7s ww	92¼	92¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	99¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	99½
Medellon 6½s	76	76
Ming Mill Mach 7s '56 xw	86	86
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84½	84
Minas 6½s	87½	87½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	101½	101
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	106¾	106¾
Nor Germ

Musical Events — Art — Architecture — Theaters — Radio

Bruno Walter in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Francisco

BRUNO WALTER'S leadership of three pairs of summer symphony concerts in and near San Francisco has aroused unprecedented public interest. His audiences were large, continually increasing and enthusiastic. They were aware, besides, that he was establishing new standards for their appreciation. What Mr. Toscanini has been of late for New York, Mr. Walter more than began to be for San Francisco.

Now there is an urgent feeling that he should be retained, if he is willing, as regular conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra for at least a few winters. In the four years of the summer concerts the city has been host to excellent leaders. It remained for Mr. Walter, surely the most distinguished of them, to bring about an all but unanimous recognition of the artistic limitations lately besetting our music which could be eliminated by a conductor of the highest class.

This does not mean the improvements will be directly accomplished. San Francisco owns a large, perhaps an unusually large, and fairly reliable symphony audience. Its wealthy patrons of music, however, are rather restrained in their tendencies toward generosity. They may, in the long run compromise on a change of orchestral régime, but run their zeal short of inviting a man as able and as expensive—as Bruno Walter.

Mr. Walter did not strain after the triumphs of his six concerts, three of which he directed in an outdoor suburban theater at San Mateo, and three indoors in the city. His programs were mostly classic, often devoted to compositions of chamber music dimensions. His few novelties were not blatant.

In his first pair of concerts he included a magnificently incisive, yet always musically controlled, performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. He played without mannerism. Sympathy with his individualities in tempo or effect was compelled by a sound artistic eloquence. Of more modern dimension and romantic appeal were his superb readings of Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and Liszt's "Les Préludes." The lithe rhythms, songfulness and surge of sonority in Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture were bright signs that he was transforming to a finer musicality the temper of the entire orchestra.

Bloch's Concerto Grosso

In the suburban concert of this pair he directed from the keyboard Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso for strings and piano. Particularly in its Prelude and closing Fugue this attractive work has a vigorous classic conviction. The middle movements, a "Pastoral," "Dirge" and "Rustic Dance," yield to softer feeling, delineated in the skillful variety of Bloch's string colors.

At his second outdoor concert Mr. Walter's distinction told forcibly again in two works alike in spirit, different in idiom. These were "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" of Mozart and Prokofieff's "Classic" Symphony. The freshness, lightness, earnest but quiet emotionalism, the wit, the minutely inflected tinting of these performances were in their degree, at least, a new experience in the post-war musical experience of the San Francisco audience.

The "Classic" Symphony was heard here for the first time. It is not only a tour de force, although it is much of that. The Puck-like instabilities of its melodic line and serpentine harmonic modulations serve purposes of grace in design and feeling, as well as of comedy.

Mr. Walter's program included also the Mendelssohn Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and "Rienzi" Overture and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture. Happy as the Berlin conductor was in classic intimacies, nothing lacked of rhythmic point, spirit and dramatic life in his treatment of "Rienzi" and "Cellini."

When this second of Mr. Walter's programs was repeated in the city, Prokofieff was removed in favor of the Chopin F mipor Piano Concerto, in which the brilliant young Danish artist, Gunnar Johansen, was soloist. The gentle perfumes of Chopin's salon were somewhat dissipated in the too-large auditorium here. Mr. Johansen kept the work in tasteful proportion, perhaps viewing its floridities and sentimental airs too literally, but his was neatly crisp playing.

A Vienna Program

Here again the guest conductor the single artist San Franciscans have simply not been hearing.

Two different programs made up Mr. Walter's third pair of concerts. In the suburbs he conducted beautifully the Mozart E flat Symphony, charmed the ear in his deft and quietly scintillant handling of the Schubert "Rosamunde" entr'actes, then built forcefully the climaxes and thrilling ardors of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," the "Prelude and Love-Death" of Wagner's "Tristan," and the "Flying Dutchman" Overture.

By request the German leader's final program was a "Vienna program." He listed the "Rosamunde" music aforementioned, the "Unfinished" Symphony, and a Johann Strauss group: the waltzes, "Tales From the Vienna Woods" and "Wienerblut," and the overtures, "Zigeunerbaron" and "Fledermaus." The "Unfinished" he read with unusual deliberateness of pace, but in exalted contemplation. Even its slower tempi were enlivened by the poetry of his phrasing and the vitality of expressiveness throughout the whole orchestra. For the lilting rubati of Strauss Mr. Walter showed a brilliant flair.

Although the program, like its seven predecessors in the season, was widely advertised as a radio event, its personal audience filled to capacity a hall seating more than 9000 persons. Mr. Walter won from it a memorable greeting and an open show of confidence that were he granted longer opportunity with the orchestra, he could train it to a new standard of musical quality hardly attainable to perfection during a period of hurried rehearsals.

Monroe North's Drawings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. — Monroe North of Stockbridge this summer went to Athens and made 31 drawings of the temples and other ancient architectural art. These drawings now constitute his second annual exhibition being held at Stockbridge.

Mr. North understands the power made revelations of almost forgotten dimensions in the perfection of his orchestral accompaniment. Such adjustment of symphonic ensemble and of charcoal as a medium of artistic expression and also realized its limitations. For that reason he always takes care in the selection of his subjects. He searches out subjects in which there is usually a predominance of dark and, if possible, works when his subjects are in shadow, although in a few of his Grecian drawings he has rendered the effect of sunlight with skill and produced transparency in his shadows. He realizes that the soft velvet tone possible with charcoal should frankly be considered in the selection of subjects and that is why, when in Athens, for example, he was on hand to greet the first sign of morning light and again immediately after the sun had set, taking advantage of the long Grecian twilight that hovers over the country surrounded by mountains.

In Monroe North's drawings we see admirable interpretations of the solidity and tone of marble, an effect produced by his process of rubbing in the charcoal with his thumb, a method that has proven ideal in relation to his art allowing as it does, the soft tones that give his drawings their chief charm.

Mr. North has made no attempt to show how the temples might have looked in the days of antiquity but has taken advantage of the artistic possibilities of the buildings as they appear today even in partial ruin. Yet in doing this he has not lost sight of the fact that Grecian art is Grecian art and nothing else. His Doric columns, for example are always drawn with a sincere regard for their fundamental characteristics and while in many of his drawings these columns are but indicated, they are always Doric.

Mr. North has given us a fine demonstration of his ability to render the precise quality of marble, particularly in his drawing of the seats of the ancient Theater of Dionysius and in the drawings in which the columns of the buildings form the major part of his composition he conveys to us their several characteristics, size, weight, curve and age. Each of his drawings, in fact, has its own individual element of interest and each would indicate that Mr. North is an artist who possesses considerable ability with charcoal.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Gaumont British film "High Treason," shown at a special trade performance, is a prophetic film, with scenes laid in the London of 1940. This entailed a good deal of mechanism, shown in the attempt of the author and producers, Pemberton Billing and Maurice Elvey to keep pace with imaginary future inventions. As a result, the human story is in danger of being swamped by mechanics; and this is accentuated by the fact of its being a "talkie with sound effects.

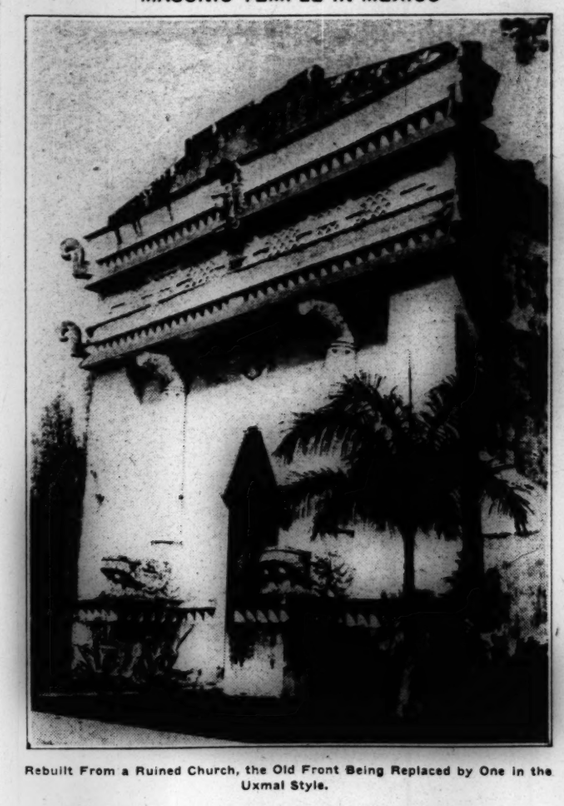
Anthony Asquith's "The Runaway Princess" is an adaptation from the charming comedy "Priscilla Runs Away," and the still more charming book "Princess Priscilla's Fortnight," by the authoress of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Mr. Asquith has brought his Princess to England, where we are shown some of those London scenes so typical of this producer. The part of the Princess, associated in the play with Phyllis Neilson-Terry, is played in the picture by Mady Christians on more comedy, but somewhat less dignified lines.

In order to introduce London into the story, Mr. Asquith makes his Princess the innocent accomplice of a pair of rogues, a somewhat farfetched business. The usual race, without which no picture seems complete, is amusingly done by two young girls, both hurrying after the same job, their pace gradually increasing until they are transformed, by a trick of the film, into a couple of racing greyhounds.

British Filmcraft are making "The Melody Maker," based upon the life of Leslie Stuart, the composer. Leslie Stuart started from the bottom of the ladder, climbed to the top, and then went back nearly to the bottom again; not, however, through any fault of his own, but owing largely to drastic changes in the public taste, due to the war. There seemed to be no further demand for the delicate, tuneful melodies, of which he was such a master. A prominent part in the picture will be played by his daughter.

A new symphony orchestra has been organized in Milwaukee. Frank Waller is the director. Edward Johnson, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will be soloist at the first concert, Sept. 3, in the Pabst Theater. The orchestra is composed of 65 Milwaukee players.

MASONIC TEMPLE IN MEXICO



Rebuilt From a Ruined Church, the Old Front Being Replaced by One in the Uxmal Style.

Maya Architectural Motifs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mexico City, Mex.

SOMETHING of the flavor of ancient Indian architectural forms and decorative motifs is becoming more and more pronounced in public buildings in Mexico today, and is a phase of the renaissance of native art that has recently been making itself felt.

In Yucatan, rich in Maya relics, the old plumed serpent motif has been adopted as a modern fad. The "Casa del Pueblo," the new community house for Mérida workmen, uses many features copied from buildings of the Maya Empire, the cream of native American civilizations.

Plumed serpent columns, imitating those that stood on their chins and held up the door lintels of the famous Temple of the Warriors at Chichen Itza on their flipped-back tails, hold up the modern balconies of the Mérida community house. Windows are not square but have the inverted V-shaped Maya arch. Semidetached columns, geometrical mosaics in stone, conventionalized serpent and human masques fill the panels.

The bowl of a fountain in the patio in front is borne by 12 Atlantean figures like those that hold up altars and tables in Chichen Itza. Human figures in Maya style sit back to back in the fountain spurting water from the mouth.

Another example of the modern adaptation of ancient motives is an old church in Mérida whose façade destroyed in the 1914 revolution has been made over in good Uxmal style. There are the semidetached columns, the X-shaped stones forming trellis patterns, and even the mask of the famous "long-nosed god" of Maya buildings. The entrance to the old church, which is now a law meeting house, is between serpent columns which support in the customary way on flipped-back tails the ornate panels above.

Kanasin, a village south of Mérida, has a modernistic Indian monument in the atrium of the parochial church. Motul, another Yucatan town, has a native style monument of a recent Indian governor. Valladolid, the easternmost town of Yucatan, asleep for centuries, has awakened to the tune of water gurgling from a jug such as was used a thousand years ago and still used today held by a modern Maya girl of concrete with a Mona Lisa smile, dressed in her "huipil" and her hair done in the native "xtuch." In the town of Campeche, famous for its ancient pirate walls, a plumed serpent fountain has recently been erected in a public park.

This revival of native forms, aside from being a phase of a general art renaissance, is also a symbol of the liberal movement against the old order that came to an end after the régime of Porfirio Diaz.

Mexico City is using many ancient motives. The new fire department building has two carved stone panels adapting the Aztec God of Fire and the God of Water in an effective pleasing way. How far adaptations of native forms will go is hard to say, for it is just beginning, but modern needs can probably utilize little more than its decorative aspects.

This nationalist art movement in Mexico is being genuinely felt today, in contras, with 25 years ago when painting, sculpture, music, literature and architecture that was French, was the respectable thing. Today there is a definite reversion to the home product, reserved for the servant class until a few years ago, and now Mexico is trying to "be itself."

'Expressing Willie' Acted in Hollywood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At the Vine Street Theater, "Expressing Willie," by Rachel Crothers. Staged by George Sherwood.

In the character of Willie Smith, who is persuaded to "express himself," Franklin Pangborn has a rather more sympathetic and natural rôle than usual. Playing the part broadly enough, Mr. Pangborn none the less humanly interprets Willie, first as the absurd, snobbish nouveau riche, eager to seem natural in his palatial new home, and later as the genuine, awakened Willie, ashamed of his erstwhile artificiality.

Willie's former sweetheart, Minnie, whose love he has spurned, comes from his home town to visit Willie and his mother at the latter's shrewd request, for she is thoroughly disgusted with her son's grafting new friends. He is too big to be spanked, so she hopes Minnie will help bring him to his senses.

Olive Tell, as the slightly exaggerated small-town girl, plays her part with a depth of feeling and capability. Her sister, Alma Tell, is the suave vampire bent on flattering her way into Willie's heart and fortune. Theodor von Eltz gives a kindly tone to his performance as Taliaferro, one of Willie's week-end guests.

Frankie Raymond excels as the plain-spoken Mrs. Smith and Lurene Tuttle gives a finished performance as vivacious Dolly Cadwalader. Warburton Guilbert is Dolly's husband.

Summer Symphony Season Is Concluded in Denver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER—A capacity audience greeted the Elitch Garden Symphony Orchestra at its closing concert Aug. 24. The concert was especially attractive in that Rudolph Ganz appeared not only as conductor but soloist as well. The orchestra appeared to excellent advantage.

Mr. Ganz played the E flat major Concerto of Liszt, with the orchestra directed by Henry T. Ginsburg, concertmeister. To say that the soloist was in excellent form is all that is necessary to say of such a distinguished artist. Ganz plays with superb artistry and the audience gave him an ovation.

Under the direction of Mr. Ganz the orchestra gave an impressive performance of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony. All the somber beauty of the work was brought out with discrimination and taste. Berlioz's colorful overture, "Carnaval Romain," and "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" by Saint-Saëns rounded out the program.

It is with genuine regret that music lovers of Denver see the summer symphony series close. The concerts add much to the artistic life of the city. Manager Mulvihill deserves praise for his willingness to present the concerts at a considerable financial loss.

'Gambling'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Fulton Theater George M. Cohan presents "Gambling," his new comedy drama in four acts. Staged by Sam Forrest.

George M. Cohan is a most attractive actor. In his new play called "Gambling" he gives a first act performance that is of the first quality. It is unfortunate, however, that the other three acts do not fulfill the promise foreshadowed in the first.

The first act introduces a gambler, Draper, who has come from out West and established a society gaming house in New York. Draper played by Mr. Cohan, makes a very engaging character. He has brought with him a ward, the orphaned daughter of a former "pal." The girl under careful chaperonage has been given every cultural advantage and at the opening of the play is a grown young lady who has just returned from Europe.

The first act reveals that the ward has passed on under suspicious circumstances, and the rest of the play is concerned with Draper's efforts to clear up the mystery. His efforts take him into various contacts with underworld personages.

Without expert presentation such a story would be unacceptable, but as acted by Harry Lillford, Harold Healy, Robert Middlemass, Isabel Baring, Mary Phillips, Mr. Cohan and the others, "Gambling" has some tense moments.

On Record

TO RETAIN the delicacy of music such as Schumann's magnificent Symphony in D minor in the medium of a phonographic recording is no small feat. Yet this has been accomplished in a set of discs released by the Columbia Company in their Masterworks series. No less a musician than Bruno Walter had been enlisted to conduct the work. The Mozart Festival Orchestra pursues the course of the lovely measures under his skilled hand. For added glamour, the performance was recorded in Paris. Here then is an auspicious outset. A soft shimmer of tone heightens the effectiveness of the early phrases of the introduction. Gentleness and calmness carry on the mood picture, which the composer has limned and which the players deftly enhance. The rhythmic flow of the entire first movement, the Allegro, is smooth and uninterrupted, sweeping the listener along.

The Romanza with its exquisite melodic undulation brings us Schumann's lyric genius at one of its high points. The timbres of the instruments come through clearly as the velvety tones outline first the leisurely motive card and then follow with a slightly more agile strain. If ever a brief bit of music expressed with accuracy the essence of the Romantic movement it is this fragile section with its aura of "sehnsucht" and indefinable aspiration.

Brisker though the mood of the succeeding Scherzo be, the longing and searching of the Romanza carries through. Here one finds the conductor and his men reaching out for the deeper undercurrents of meaning as well as for the more obvious rhythmic and melodic beauties. Again, as in the first movement, delicacy and fragility obtain with exquisite effect. The Finale, Allegro, brings a zestful interplay of rhythmic changes which lead into the more turbulent moods of the Presto. This last section makes a fitting close to the finely wrought interpretation of the entire symphony, an interpretation and registration which well deserve descriptive superlatives for their excellence.

A less familiar work, the Trio, Op. 15, by Smetana, has been recorded for the Columbia company by the Malkin Trio. The first movement, Moderato assai, is a changeful, declamatory music, well played. The second movement, Allegro ma non agitato, brings a restless, wandering, rhythmic motion. The Presto carries on the vigorously individual character of the music, bringing in its course the various themes heard in the previous movements. This registration, from an acoustical point of view, does not equal the high level of the Schumann Symphony. Yet it does possess brilliance and verve, and will hold interest for many phonograph devotees.

C. S. B.

Prague Theater Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Among the successes of the past season at the National Theater, Jaroslav Hilbert's "Job" ranks highest. "Colonel Sve," Rudolf Medek's first play, has already been given more than 100 times. "The Brothers," by Jaroslav Vrchlický, and František Langer's comedy, "A Camel goes through the Eye of a Needle," were old favorites revived successfully.

Of foreign plays, Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," and Hauptmann's "The Beaver Coat" may be mentioned as proof of the cosmopolitan choice of Director Hilar and his advisers.

In a discussion in the Senate recently on the National Theater budget, the Minister of Education said the aim of this institution would be more and more to act as a model for the provincial theater in the introduction and interpretation of international influences in drama, while at the same time developing the best of native talent.

He also announced that at the beginning of the next session, a new chair would be established at the University of Prague devoted to the history of the theater. The Prague scholar, writer and dramatic critic, Prof. Vaclav Tille, will be the first professor in this section.

Simultaneously, a commission will be set up to consider plans for a theater museum as a branch of the National Museum. This is intended to render practical help to students in the new department, and will contain information, designs and models from different periods, illustrative of European as well as native drama.

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Art Association, which has permanent galleries on the second floor of the Public Library building in Cedar Rapids, has been purchasing many pieces lately. The children's auxiliary to the elder organization purchased Ann Hyatt Huntington's "Yawning Tiger," a bronze. The older members have secured James Chapin's "Negro Boxer," Charles W. Hawthorne's "The Captain, the Cook and the Firs; Mate," Chase's "Old Woman of Holland," and an original Greek carving of a head. The purchases have been made possible through the Little Gallery, conducted in Cedar Rapids as a three-year experiment by the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.

The first performance in concert form of the original score of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" will be given this fall by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. It is understood that a stage performance will be given in New York. The dates of the Philadelphia performances are Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 2. Stravinsky's "Sacre" will be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra and a ballet in the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia April 11, 12 and 14. New York performances with ballet will be given in the orchestra's regular series of concerts, and for the League of Composers, probably at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Soconyland Backstage

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

NOT often does a newspaper representative serve as an extra in a mob scene on the spur of the moment. When Wade Arnold, one of the enterprising young press men of the NBC, piloted the writer recently to witness the behind-the-scenes activities of the Soconyland Sketches, the story of

RADIO DIRECTOR

GERALD DARFIELD STOPP

Robert Fulton and his steamboat progress was just about to go on the air. In one corner of the room were gathered a bevy of attractive young women, who seemed to be under the leadership of a musical looking man, while on the other side were gathered together a group of businesslike-looking men being marshaled into action by a still more businesslike-looking younger man. "We're on the air" was shouted with a quick "silence" and the story of "Fulton's Folly" was soon unfolded as heard by the listeners at the other end.

That evening we learned something new about radiocasting. We saw that not only was Gerald Stopp the active director on the air, but just as in pictures, there was an assisting director, who in the person of Harold Magee, led the mob scenes in its shouting and urged on the noise makers with an enthusiasm not much unlike a college cheer leader. It was during one of the exciting moments when the crowd was shouting and roaring its skepticism at Robert Fulton, that Wade Arnold turned to the writer and said: "Why don't you join the mob?" And so at the NBC's invitation we became an extra for a night.

One of the most amusing incidents in connection with the production was that the extras evidently were not directed to say any special words, but to grumble and roar anything which might come to their thought. One who evidently thought he was not being listened to and observed shouted a decisive "hot dog" which, we hope did not go over the air, for it would have hardly been in accord with the days of Robert Fulton.

The chug chug of the steamboat was secured through the beating of an egg beater on a real Indian tom-tom. A new type of condenser mike is used for these productions. Each of the leading characters had a separate mike. The young women before mentioned were the singers, under the direction of William Stickles, greeting Robert Fulton at his success. The condenser mike hung above the performers, and was placed on a sounding board which gave the cries of the mob and other effects proper balance. Those who took part in the production were Arthur Allen, John Knight, Anthony Sanford, Harold Magee, William Crimmings, William Corbett and Charles Webster.

During the entire performance Gerald Stopp stood tensely bent over his script with his back to the performers. Radio audiences are well acquainted with Mr. Stopp's work. He began his career in the early WEAF days when he heard that they planned to put Shakespeare on the air. Broadway laughed and said it could not be done, but Stopp decided it might be possible and also decided that he might as well become one of the first radio Shakespearean actors. There were few radio actors in those days and no directors or producers. His first radio dramatic production was "Great Moments in History," written by Henry Fisk Carlton. "Great Moments" is now in its third season. He is also the man behind the scenes in "Biblical Dramas."

Gerald Stopp was born in Plainfield, Ill., and attended the University of Illinois where he was active in the Mask and Bauble Club, and followed with work at Northwestern University. He also taught at this college and at the University of Illinois and gave courses in rhetoric and public speaking, while his spare time was devoted to college dramatics. When the war came along, he joined the air corps and after the armistice decided to take the theater seriously.

He appeared with the Provincetown Players and in a Theater Guild production and from there went into the field of radiocasting. Aside from his radio work, Stopp declares that he likes sports both as a participant and as a spectator. He believes that he is unique in that he has never attempted to write a play, produce a radio musical show or direct a symphony orchestra. He knows what he does best and sticks to it.

The Listener Speaks

FOLLOWING the acquisition by Paramount picture interests of a large interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System it might have been expected that the motion picture habit of "featuring" individuals would have been applied to radio programs. Apparently the reverse is true,—at least as regards orchestra directors. With the identity of these important figures kept a deep secret, it is much more difficult to decide whether Columbia orchestra concerts are worth tuning in or not.

Fortunately other chains still give prominence in advance programs and in announcements to the names of directors thus providing a fairly reliable indication of the type of entertainment to be expected. For after all, in spite of many varieties of name and sponsorship, there are comparatively few directors and orchestras regularly appearing upon the air, and it is an easy matter to become acquainted with the particular tendencies of each one.

One Columbia program which has recently lapsed into anonymous leadership, but is still evidently in the hands of someone who deserves praise, is the United Symphony Hour at 9 o'clock on Wednesdays. The last of these concerts was made up of a group of numbers seldom heard on the air and therefore quite refreshing to the ear in spite of the fact that they possessed few, if any, outstanding merits. The period opened with Sodermann's overture to "Joan of Arc" which was followed with rather a sudden change of mood by Neil Moret's "Cupid's Patrol." After singing Russell's "Vale" George Rymer, the regular tenor soloist of the hour, offered another of his series of German songs. This time he chose "Widmung" by Franz. "Even as the Wind Comes" by Breitenfeld was the concluding number in his group.

The orchestra then offered "Amourette" by Klemm and two fairly spirited numbers from Reginal De-Koven's "Maid Marion."

In the half hour preceding the United Symphony radiocast Hank Simmons presented "The Young Hero"—a rousing story of mining claims and outlaws upon the Mexican border, which has not aged with the years since it first thrilled audiences all over the country. It had plenty of comedy as well as quick action. There was a basis of fact in the announcement that the Show Boat "Maybelle" would move after the performance to a town across the river, since it is moored to another period next week, when it will be heard at 10:30 on Thursday evening.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "(trans-continental)" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single section is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 3

Rhythmic Music

Liners (Savannah—WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford with program about 75 per cent popular. 6:30 p. m.

Victor Arden's Orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Member of famous two-piano team conveys his feeling for scintillating rhythms to an orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Midnight Dance (WEAF Chain). Bill Scotti's orchestra heard from the Hotel Manger. 12 midnight.

Vocal and Instrumental

Marjorie Horton, soprano; Frank Black's Orchestra (Johnson and Johnson—WJZ Chain). Male trio and other features too. 9 p. m.

Everady Hour (WEAF Chain). William F. Wirges's Orchestra; Jass Jeffrey, baritone; vocal quartet. 9 p. m.

Syncopaties (Williams—WJZ Chain). Orchestra direction Josef Koestner; Wallace Bradley and George Edwards, pianists; Fred Waldner, tenor. 10 p. m.

Eskimos (Chicquot Club—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harry Reser has prepared a novelty—"Mr. and Mrs. Banjo." 10 p. m.

"The Parker Family" (NBC Pacific). Orchestra and vocal soloists. 9 p. m.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Many popular microphone artists contribute short numbers. 10 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). A little of everything. 7:30 p. m.

Band

Edwin Franko Goldman Directing (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Marches and musical comedy selections. 8 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Four familiar songs are sung and then the National Players enact miniature dramas based upon them. 8 p. m.

Aviation

Erik Nelson (WEAF Chain). The "Flying Viking" describes his aerial circumnavigation of the world. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier begins with Saint-Saëns and ends with Sigmund Romberg. 6 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra (C. A. Earl—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Rachmaninoff and Rimsky-Korsakoff, as well as popular numbers. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Mendelssohn's "Homecoming from a Distant Land"; Reger's "Cradle Song of the Virgin Mary." 11 p. m.

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.
Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

MID EARTH SOAP
Use MID EARTH Toilet Soap after you have worked in your garden or on your automobile or to remove ink and stains—leaves hands and face smooth and soft.
10 Cakes Postpaid $1.00
The Ajax Products Co.
1636 Columbus Avenue
SANDUSKY, OHIO

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
LAUGH SEASON NOW OPEN
PLYMOUTH EVES. at 8:20 MATS. at 2:20
"SKIDDING"
THE OUTSTANDING COMEDY HIT!
DIRECT FROM 18 MONTHS RUN IN N.Y.
$2. No Higher SAT. MAT. $1.50 WED. BARGAIN MAT $1.
PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip Daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Round Trip $2; One Way $1.75
Special Rates for Clubs, Parties, etc.
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St. 9:30 A. M. Sun. and Labor Day, 10 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. Tel. HUBbard 0392
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.
COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
OPENS NEXT SATURDAY EVE.
"The Crooked Billet"
By DION TITHERADGE
First Time in America—7 Months in London
NEW YORK CITY
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff
"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY CHARLOTTE LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The WURLITZER Church Organ
There is enjoyment in playing a fine organ in which quality is not compromised; whose action is responsive and reliable; whose tone is pure and distinctive. The Wurlitzer Organ represents the crowning achievement of over 200 years of musical progress—an attainment of which the House of Wurlitzer is justly proud.
Catalog upon request
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
Factories: NO. TONAWANDA, N. Y.
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo
Los Angeles San Francisco

. . . Movable Assembly Seating. Sunday School Class Tables and Chairs. Folding Chairs and Tables.
BUY DIRECT
Literature, suggestions and Estimates on Request.
READSBORO CHAIR CO., Mfrs.
Readsboro, Vermont
READSBORO CHAIRS

Parchment Shades
Caroline A. Burke TRADE MARK Lamp Shades

Original and Artistic Designs.
At the better stores. Through Dealers only. Every shade autographed.
3901-03 Cottage Grove Avenue
CHICAGO

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. By rinsing in mild dye after each washing.
2. Because the custom of going bareheaded has caused a serious crisis in the Italian straw hat industry.
3. Prof. S. B. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, discoverer of the chemical known as illinium.
4. President Hoover says, "In fishing they may find relief from the pneumatic hammer of constant personal contacts, and refreshment of mind in the babble of running brooks."
5. "Moby Dick," by Herman Melville.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES
Uniform Quality Since 1915

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnell, Chicago, Ill.
Master James Monroe Bonnell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ada Read, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Rees, Florida.
Mrs. George G. Hamilton, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. E. L. Mason, Maplewood, N. J.
Miss Mildred White, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ouida V. McCrary, Parkin, Ark.
Mrs. Willie G. Floyd, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Julia A. Downey, Forrest City, Ark.
Miss Geraldine Biggers, St. Louis, Mo.
Herbert H. Forschler, New Orleans, La.
William T. Cramp, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Charlotte M. Gary, Erving, Mass.
Jerome G. Gundersheimer, Washington, D. C.
Fanny G. Gundersheimer, Washington, D. C.
Levy, Washington, D. C.
Thackwell, West Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. May E. Bates, Kokomo, Ind.
Frank Levy, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Watts, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. C. H. Barnes, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Mary W. Haring, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Alma May Haring, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. G. E. Turley, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Fannie E. Johnston, Ormond Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Frances Louise Garty, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Addie M. Garnet, Evanston, Ill.
W. D. McDaniels, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Nellie M. McDaniels, Oshkosh, Wis.
Master Billy Dick McDaniels, Oshkosh, Wis.
Miss Dorothy McDaniels, Oshkosh, Wis.
Wilbur N. McDaniels, Oshkosh, Wis.
W. S. McDaniels.
Mrs. Frances E. Stetthelmer, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucie L. Boyd, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Master Lee Edwin Boyd, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mrs. Augusta E. Lee, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Arthur H. Harvey, Albany, N. Y.
William Schwierking, College Hill, O.
Mrs. William Schwierking, College Hill, O.
Svend Pontoppidan Brody, Montreal, Can.
Gustave Schroeder, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Grace A. Krueger, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Bertha Bain, Kansas City, Mo.
Edna L. Waters, Hazelton, Pa.
Rebecca Boyle, Freeland, Pa.
Leon Lasarow, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. L. Lasarow, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret J. Welbin, Ashtabula, O.
Cora B. Cooper, Ashtabula, O.
Mrs. Fred W. Adams, Warren, O.
Mrs. Lucille H. Rockwell, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Hugh M. Rockwell, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Lucille Rockwell, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. A. Narita Wiencke, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Ola D. McDonald, Clearwater, Fla.
Miss Dorothy Opperhauser, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. L. H. Opperhauser, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Anna M. Soper, Baltimore, Md.
Henry N. Pride, Ardsley, Pa.
Mrs. Edna T. James.
Charles Van Dyke, Miami, Fla.
Anna Van Dyke, Miami, Fla.
Phillip Shaffer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Walter A. Schulz, Bronx, N. Y. C.
Rose Kahlsdorf, Bronx, N. Y. C.
Mamie Kahlsdorf, Bronx, N. Y. C.
John A. Kullmann, Bronx, N. Y. C.
Mrs. Henrietta Kullmann, Bronx, N. Y. C.
Miss M. L. Kinerin, South Euclid, O.
Miss Esther B. Wark, Toronto, Can.
Carroll Truesdale, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Leon Truesdale, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John G. Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Henry N. Austin, Tampa, Fla.
Henry N. Austin, Tampa, Fla.
Miss May C. Crane, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Edith K. Meller, Allentown, Pa.
Nathaniel Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Roy L. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie C. Campbell, Victoria, B. C., Canada
Edith Esser, Chicago, Ill.
Helen M. Walter, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar Bowles, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Clota Hatchel Lehmann, Chicago, Ill.
W. George Bowles, Washington, D. C.
Oliver Bowles, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Oliver Bowles, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. C. H. Opperhauser, Baltimore, Md.
Leonara Austin Lettinger, Willow Grove, Pa.
Miss Hattie M. Roberts, Lexington, Ky.
William V. K. Shepard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elsie T. Shepard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon F. Breen, Lexington, Ky.
Chester A. Bragg, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Chester A. Bragg, Bridgeport, Conn.
T. Summers, Anderson, Ind.
Harold F. Spear, Rockland, Me.
Michael Muller, Detroit, Mich.
Kathryn Gibbons, New York City.
Elsie Wood, Ruth, N. J.
Frances Proctor, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. A. Butler, Montreal, P. Q.
Thelma Butler, Montreal, P. Q.
Emily Pike, Bridgeport, Conn.
A. Vickery French, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. J. W. Butler, Medford, Mass.
Hilda M. Hofmeister, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. J. C. Ellis, Melrose, Mass.
Miss Lila Ellis, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Melrose, Mass.
Catherine M. MacLennan, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lord, New York City.
Mrs. Helen F. Pencille, New York City.
Mrs. Jessie W. Thorpe, Monroe, Wis.
Mrs. Dora Harvies, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Christine Plusch, New York City.
Lillian Schivellus, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret R. Beymann, Rutherford, N. J.
Augusta Schevelius, Jersey City, N. J.
Esther B. Lane, Stratford, Conn.
Nancy S. Lane, Stratford, Conn.
Mr. Clark P. Lane Jr., Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Clark P. Lane Jr., Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Maude C. Healy, El Paso, Tex.
Miss Beatrice Cox, New York City
Walter H. Johnson, Allston, Mass.
Ruby Johnson, Allston, Mass.
Frances Brightenell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. F. B. Brightenell, Washington, D. C.
Thomas B. Weigel, Washington, D. C.
Mr. David Olson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. David Olson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Lona Lowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. M. J. Nicol, Conesus, N. Y.
Mrs. Maud E. Rance, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy O. Butler, Cleveland, O.
Roland E. Butler, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mary A. Lindsey, Chicago, Ill.
Loyd P. Lindsey, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Lillian L. Wolfe, New York City.
Mrs. Nettie F. Booman, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Lona C. Kirkland, Binghamton, N. Y.
Horace A. Beard, Richmond, Va.
M. Petersen, Nutley, N. J.
Mrs. M. Petersen, Nutley, N. J.
Anna Petersen, Nutley, N. J.
Marguerite Petersen, Nutley, N. J.
R. A. Brueggeman, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Thomas E. Dockery, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. E. Nixson, Commerce, Tex.
Geo. D. Streeter, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Mary W. Streeter, Hearne, Tex.
E. S. Elms, Glnisby, Ont.
Jesse Cox, Montezuma, Ind.
Mayme Cox, Montezuma, Ind.
Dorothy Degnan, Chenoa, Ill.
Frederick B. Fox, New York City.
Mr. J. D. Thompson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. G. W. Wilkinson, North Baltimore, O.
Mrs. Mary E. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Evelyn H. Davis, Frankfort, N. Y.
George H. Davis, Frankfort, N. Y.
Mrs. Addie A. Fenner, E. Providence, R. I.
Constance Pilkington, Chester, Eng.
Paul R. Dennis, Columbus, O.
Jessie K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Elizabeth D. Velie, Hamilton, Can.
Susie M. Colter, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. Woodland, Vancouver, B. C.
Fred R. Roueche, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Ora C. Roueche, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary R. Suthers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Julia Soule, Grand Haven, Mich.
Thomas D. Blight, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth M. Dunlap, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Cora E. Farrell, Chicago, Ill.
J. Stanley Farrell, Chicago, Ill.
Lorene Erma Davis, Hazel Crest, Ill.
Mary S. Nallivork, Englewood, N. J.
Mary Nickerson, Kennebunk, Me.
Mrs. Elsie T. Edwards, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Alma B. Loch, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
S. Lois Mahaffey, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida L. Berg, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Ruth K. Burgess, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Myra G. Higgins, South Bend, Ind.
Elmer A. Higgins, South Bend, Ind.
Elliott B. Henderson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Ira B. Trafez, Lansing, Mich.
Isabelle B. Boylston, Cleveland, O.
Albert L. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. Ethel M. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. Alice E. Langley, Derry, N. H.
Richard Langley, Derry, N. H.
Mrs. John H. Kesten, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Christensen, New York and Miami, Fla.
Mrs. R. H. Eastwood, Washington, D. C.
Maybelle Clerke, Woonsocket, R. I.
J. B. Kesten, Glen Loch, Pa.
John Tapp, Chicago, Ill.
Anna Tapp, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte M. Whittaker, Lowell, Mass.
Florence Bartleth, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. Lusk, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. G. W. Lusk, Peoria, Ill.
Alan T. McClure, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Caroline V. Langworthy, Chicago, Ill.
John Korl, Chicago, Ill.

Glasgow Scholar to Resign Headship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Sir Donald MacAlister of Tarbert, principal of Glasgow University, has informed the University Court of his desire to resign the principalship, as from Oct. 15, and has given similar notice to the Crown through the Secretary-of-State for Scotland. This will permit time for appointment of a successor, and will enable Sir Donald as principal, to take part in the opening ceremony of the Memorial Chapel Oct. 4.

Sir Donald MacAlister is one of the most distinguished of contemporary Scotsmen. His influence on academic developments is seen in the fact that since he became principal of the University in 1907, no fewer than 21 new chairs have been founded, and more than a score of senior lectureships instituted.

In the last 22 years, the number of students attending the University has more than doubled, and to cope with this increase 18 additional professors and 90 lecturers have been appointed.

Sir Donald's services in adapting the Carnegie Trust to the Scottish University system have been of great value to Scottish university education.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Four rooms and bath; 4-family house near transit; rent $38 per month. 8723 108th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $58 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 174 and 176 Winthrop Road—4 and 5 rooms and alcove; janitor.

HIGH CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

8 large rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—6 large rooms, 3 bedrooms, upper floors of 2-family house, enclosed porch; heat, improvements; near transit and schools; good section; $75 month. 8723 108th St.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
BOSTON

Suites 2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents $50 to $75 per month; electric refrigerators optional. Apply to Janitor or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

WATERTOWN, MASS., adjoining Oakley Country Club, 15 minutes from Harvard Sq.—5 rooms including heat, electric lights, front porch; Protestant adults. Middlesex 4583-M.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants small, unfurnished apartment with garage space; must be near transit and reasonable. L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC 4 passenger sport phaeton; splendid condition; fully equipped; owner driven. Phone New Rochelle 8411 (New Rochelle, N. Y.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1334

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

PEACE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.
Formerly Samuel Pence, Inc.
A well-established, intelligent service for people desiring office connections.
Room 501, 17 John St., N. Y. C. Cort. 7847

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (White) servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

REAL ESTATE

Pasadena Rentals

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.

Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN $4 to $12 cash daily, also monthly profit-sharing bonus, selling Parchments, Etchings and Novelty Personal Christmas Cards, unsurpassed in value and beauty; interchangeable greetings; samples free; we deliver and service absolutely guaranteed; heartiest co-operation; established 1914. SIDNEY B. COHEN '30, Mfgr., 1037 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Let me help you find a nice quiet hotel or apartment on your arrival, or write me now. I am in touch with the best in Hollywood. MAE BLUME, 1720 McCadden Pl.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

One of the Attractive Homes FOR SALE

at Wilton, Conn., near Westport and South Norwalk

Price including one-acre plot, grounds graded and planted, $22,500. This house is equipped with American Radiator Co.'s hot water heater with Williams Oil Burner, Standard Plumbing Fixtures, Electric Refrigerator, Gas or Electric Range, Brass Pipes, Copper Flashings,
Two Baths, Hardwood Floors.

Property carefully restricted. Elevation 400 feet. Excellent view of Long Island Sound. Tennis Courts, Skating Pond. Large Swimming Pool (now under construction). Other completed stone and frame houses for sale, prices as low as $22,500. Many fine building sites of one or more acres, should you desire to build, or we will build to your order.

CHESTNUT HILL PROPERTIES, Inc.
347 Madison Avenue, New York City
Phones—Murray Hill 9263 New York; Norwalk 4350-W; Westport 1075.

HEWLETT, N. Y.—A desirable 8-room house for sale or rent in business section. X-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted, nurse for child 2½ years old. Phone Winchester 0880.

HELP WANTED — MEN

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted who has executive ability to take charge of a first-class service department; recommendations required. J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Houseman, Christian Scientist preferred; 3 in family. Answer Box 445, Bala-Cynwyd, Penn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS and tutor for boy 8 years; must be of exceptional ability; suburb. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Competent young woman to take complete charge of 2-year-old boy; must be experienced. Box M-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Good working housekeeper for small family on Long Island near New York; good home and good wages to competent person; no laundry; Protestant. Telephone Flushing 7382. Box S-47, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BED, single, with splendid hair mattress; 2 chairs, mahogany. 8 Dalton St., Boston, Suite 2. Tel. Copley 8026-W.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICES TO LET

DESK, office space, professional woman; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Wisconsin 1762 Tues., Wed. School of Journalism, 1400 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive; front; part time. Room 1938, 11 West 42nd. Cathedral 9639, Chickering 9272.

PRACTITIONERS' offices in wonderful location at low rental; heart of city; most accessible from everywhere. 100 W. 72nd St., New York City. Trafalgar 2297.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Bernardsville, N. J.—Modern improvements; spacious grounds; permanent or transient guests; $20 and up. Box 222.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. MISS FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave. Tup. 2608-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 15 Summit St.—For rent, 3-4-5 rooms in modern apartment; 5 minutes to East Orange Station; rooms are large, light, airy, ample closet space and foyer hall; janitor service. Apply SUPT. in building, Tel. Orange 742.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Single room, 2 closets, in sunny, cheerful, private home; centrally located. MRS. G. E. STONE, Tel. 9788 Montclair.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Furnished rooms with conveniences; 138 Merrimac St., near Summer St. car line; gentlemen preferred; references. Tel. Clifford 735-3.

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive (Columbia University)—Two single rooms, $6, $7 weekly; kitchen privileges; business woman's pleasant home. WOLFE, Cathedral 3050.

N. Y. C., West 95th—Pleasant room in private home; gentleman; light, running water, large clothes closet; near bath with shower; convenient. Phone Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs)—Doubles, single, kitchen, laundry; privileges; maid service; "Columbia" section.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 525 Parsells Ave.—Two pleasant front rooms, one or both, with phone; private family. Culver 3223-M.

SALESMEN WANTED

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN wanted; must be men of ability and able to produce results; good opportunity for the right men; automobile experience not necessary; references required. H. C. LINTOTT, 25 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE with boy (5) willing to serve in any capacity, domestic, secretarial, or manual. MR. & MRS. SIMMONDS, Woodlands, Shanty Bay, Lake Simcoe, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUILDING superintendent; qualified to operate and maintain high-class loft and office buildings; good references. Box R-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED, pleasing personality; management and selling ability; desired position of trust or responsibility; no traveling; excellent references. Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired by capable man about 50 years old; has had experience in office management and purchasing; also storekeeping for large eastern shipbuilding concern. Box P-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

SALES executive, office manager, 7 years' experience, college graduate, desires to serve within Philadelphia. 4629 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)
Overlooking Hudson. Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

SOUTHPORT, CONN. (Box 461)—Quiet place on water for few guests; good food; convenient commuting; car. Phone Fairfield 1138.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: Gramatan Parkways, Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE

NEW LONDON, CONN.—7-room house, open fireplace, bath. Lot 145x50 feet. MT. VERNON, N. Y.—8-room house, all conveniences.
MRS. E. E. DREW
529 Morris Street, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pearl River, N. Y., 10-room and bath, 2-story home, on large plot of almost ¾ acre facing on 3 prominent streets; fine development possibilities; electricity, furnace, large concrete cellar; short walk to station; excellent neighborhood; good commutation. WILLIAM J. DOLAN, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.

HUDSON Riverfront estate, opposite Poughkeepsie; 9-room house, 2 cottages, barns, improvements, 100 acres; $20,000. AIKEN, Redding, Conn.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Heart of the White Mts.—For sale or rent, beautiful old house, shade trees, 1¾ acres, 8 master bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, modern appointments, hot water heat, furnished throughout, screened porch, 2-car garage. B. S. CHURCHILL, Whitefield, N. H.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—8-room detached house, tile kitchen and bath, tax exempt; garage; near Jamaica Ave. Elevated; 19 minutes to 33rd St., N. Y. 9118 St. Charles Court, Woodhaven, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

8-ROOM house; excellent climate, beautiful location; reasonable rental; good place for rest and study. W. B. McELVEEY, Howland Rd., Asheville, N. C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let; large rooms, fireplaces, kitchenettes; gas, light, and heat; $8 to $10. 59 Prince Street, Rochester, N. Y.

N. Y. C., 138 East 40th St.—3 rooms, fireplace, complete kitchen, $125; additional room available; basement apartment $65. HOPKINSON.

N. Y. C., 4 West 85th—Four light, exceptionally clean; fully equipped for housekeeping; suitable three; $100 monthly. Trafalgar 7363.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10050
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

WANTED

LADY desires to buy used fur coat in good condition, size 40. B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

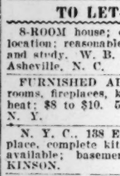
THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

New Fall Fashions are portrayed in our new stock of Fall dresses and coats in our Women's Store

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED



SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Howland's

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
Choice Meats, Provisions Vegetables, etc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

BRAUNFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
MILLINERY
Presenting the Season's Latest Creations at Moderate Prices

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
GIFT SHOP
Danbury-Bridgeport Main Highway
Telephone: Redding 67

HARTFORD

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street

An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
480 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9758 Charter 189-3

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
WEST HARTFORD
Telephone 4-6300

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

THE CHERNIACK CO.
FURRIERS and WOMAN'S OUTFITTERS

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 563

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
SHOE HOSPITAL
First Class Shoe Repairing
Phone 2299 118 MAIN STREET

Welch's "THE NATIONAL DRINK" Grape Juice
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
Phone 2454 370 Main St.

Developing Printing Copying Enlarging
The largest Photo-Finishing Service in New England. Mail Orders Filled.
Fountain Photo Service
483 Main Street

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

When Going to the Shore
Stop at
MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMullen, Prop.
DELICATESSEN, ETC.
Magazines, Soda, Candy
2 Main St., cor. Union Phone 2796

Grape-Nuts
BUY IT TODAY
for breakfast tomorrow!
WETHERBEE & CONROY
DELICATESSENS
343 Main Street Phone 347

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
J. POLINER & SONS
548 Main Street

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

Charles B. Mitchell
Painter and Decorator
Paints and Wall Paper
Phone 1573 143 William St.

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
434-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

NEW BRITAIN

BLEWS — SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m.
Waffles Served
Monarch Toffies
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"

Leonard Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1523
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

KOLODNEY BROS.
HARDWARE K-B COMPANY.
WHOLESALE RETAIL
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Correct Answers To the School Problems in Togs
For Junior Ages
Girls' Shop—Second Floor
Boys' Shop—Second Floor
Children's Shoe Shop—First Floor

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
392 STATE STREET 3-0523

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
71 ELM STREET 3-0535

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and *Frozen Desserts*
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

JOHN BROWN, INC.
ESTAB. SINCE 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs' FLOWER SHOPS — *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"* — 970 Chapel Street

SHOE REPAIRING HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

STOLLER'S, Inc.
Furriers Since 1906
REMODELING
Special Fur Sale—
20% to 35% Reductions
1106 Chapel Street 3-1596

Bright Sparkling Clean
LEHIGH COAL — KOPPERS COKE
Furnace or Fuel Oil
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
OFFICE: 376 STATE ST. 3-0114

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Get Ready for Your Good Times

Here is the place to get ready for your vacation needs.

Our five floors are an exposition of fineness in the correct things for the well dressed man.

We have put much thought into our purchases. They are to your advantage.

Johnson Tone Wilson

85-89 CHURCH STREET

PRODUCTS Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor abound in our GROCERY SHOP
Cape Cod Cookies
La Choy Chinese Food Products
Lea & Perrins' Sauce
Virginia Sweet Bread
Syrup and Self-Raising Pancake Flour
Bell's Seasoning

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

We carry *Cinderella Dressing*
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

MARY LEE'S SHOP
UNUSUAL GIFTS
Greeting Cards—Circulating Library
7 Center Street, New Haven
546 Campbell Avenue, West Haven

NEW LONDON

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

Everything for Athletics at the SPORTING GOODS STORE
Agents of A. G. Spalding & Co.
73 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

Clark's Beauty Parlors
Pearl S. Hopkins, *Proprietress*
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Marcelling and Water Waving—Manicuring
17 Union Street Telephone 7458

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

People's Shoe Store
58 Bank St., New London, Ct.
Men's and Ladies' Fine Shoes
Ladies' Fine Hosiery

E. D. STEELE
Incorporated
Outfitters for MEN and BOYS
227 State Street Telephone 4840

We Pay 4½% Interest on Savings Accounts
THE WINTHROP TRUST CO.
PLANT BUILDING

NORWALK

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Make somebody happy today, take home a box of candy.
520 West Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

Your party can be made more enjoyable with the good things from the
de Bruycker Bake Shop
FROST BUILDING 518 WEST AVE.
Tel. Norwalk 3287

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS FOR SALE IN

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—The Bridgeport News Co. Glenbrook—Frank C. Gross, 322 Hope St. Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Breslow, 280 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 105 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; Sykes Electric Shop, 538 Asylum St.; The Bible House, 7 Haynes St.; D. G. Stoughton Co., 225 So. Whitney St.; D. G. Stoughton Co., 767 Farmington, West Hartford; Kottenhoff's Store, 959 Farmington Ave., West Hartford.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NORWALK (Continued)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 2261

STAMFORD

AUGUST—*Month of Clearances—Month of Bargains*

The C. O. Miller Co.
Tel. 71 Atlantic Square

Telephone 1672
French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
Exclusive Sportwear
459 MAIN STREET, Stamford, Conn.
The New and Better Store
Fashion Headquarters

M. Möltasch & Son Inc.
273-280 Main Street

YALE LAUNDRY
579 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn.
For QUALITY and SERVICE
Phone 3025

WATERBURY

THE MONTH OF AUGUST
It Will Be a Profitable Month to Shop at This Store
There will be many important sales events, and it will be worth your while to keep watch of our daily newspaper announcements.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Daniel Hays Gloves
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Buy Quality Furniture in Our August Furniture Sale
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

New York

ALBANY

Everything Electrical
Fixtures, Appliances, Supplies for Electric Service, Where You Want It and When You Want It
Insist on Red Seal
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
16 Steuben Street

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
Hartmann Student Special Wardrobe Trunks
STETSON HATS
FALL SUITS AND TOPCOATS

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
BROADWAY
"Furniture of Character"

McManus & Riley
49-51 State Street
CLOTHING *for* MEN
"Where the Smart Styles Come From"

COAL—COKE
Masons' Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Dial 3-1268, 6-7744

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories.
251 HUDSON AVE. Tel. 3-4884

F. F. Crannell Lumber Co.
North Ferry and Water Sts
Phone 4-9148
Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Interior Finish, Roofings, etc.

The
Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
Masons' Building Supplies
147 DONGAN AVENUE
Dial 4-9109

THE
Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6471

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY (Continued)

Whitney's
August Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
Now In Progress
Save 10% to 50%
by Buying This Month
USE THE BUDGET PLAN
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

What a difference a Bank Account makes!
4½% COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
The comfortable thickness of a firm bank book, filled with the figures of your well earned reserve fund, can be yours, if you deposit regularly.
You can easily accumulate the money for a home, a car, travel and other good things of life, by saving a small part of your salary each pay day—earn interest, too, and know what the power of "cash buying" can mean!
Send for illustrated booklet on Banking by Mail
Assets over $38,000,000.00 *Over 58,000 Depositors*
Chartered in 1868
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
New
Fall Millinery
featuring the latest in Women's Hats

Danker
FLORIST
40-42 MAIDEN LANE
Flowers for Every Occasion
Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the Country

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
The August FUR SALE
Is Now in Progress

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

HENRY J. HENZEL
JEWELER
25 years with F. P. D. Jennings
Room 26 121 North Pearl St.
Cor. Orange Street

BINGHAMTON

Hampton Restaurant
The Home of Delicious Foods
Business Men's Lunch, 35c
A Specialty, Steak Dinners, 50c
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
136 COURT STREET Phone Bing. 8114

BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

For Service and Quality
Chambers Pharmacy
E. S. BELLIS, Manager
116 Pondfield Road and Cedar Street
Household and Toilet Necessities.
Phone Bronxville 1073

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
CLEANERS—TAILORS and HABERDASHERS
40 Palmer Ave.—6 Sagamore Rd.
Telephone 4070-4071

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
KRAFT AVE., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 3163
Station Plaza West, North End

BUFFALO

Central DRY CLEANING CO. Tupper 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Printing To Meet Your Requirements
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc. *Seneca 0759*
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.
Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
806-807 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SAMUEL BLOOM
MERCHANT TAILOR
$35 and Up
172 FRANKLIN STREET

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

CORNING

Thomas Grocery Co. Inc.
118 Pine Street, Corning Call 154—155
120 Seneca Street, Geneva Call 2213
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Come here for the unusual.

ELMIRA

The Gorton Company
107 E. WATER STREET
Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop

Shoes for Everybody
ENDICOTT JOHNSON
SHOE STORE
139-141 WEST WATER STREET

FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ITHACA

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

"Say it with Flowers"
The Bool Floral Co., Inc.
ITHACA, N. Y.
215 East State Street Phone 2758

JAMESTOWN

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW Co.

"Jamestown's Big Department Store"
FEATURING
Kickernick Garments and Ruby Ring Hosiery
"Quality Goods at Lowest Prices"

PROUDFIT CLOTHING COMPANY
206 Main Street
Honest Values in Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

A. B. MANLEY
Insurance plus Service
300 Wellman Building
West Third Street

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
FIVE POINT GROCETERIA
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

Mauser's Greenhouse
70 McDannell Avenue
We can supply Flowers and Plants for all occasions

KENMORE

SPEIDEL'S BAKERY
2815 Delaware Avenue
PURE BAKED GOODS
FRESH DAILY

J. APPEL
High Class Tailoring at Moderate Cost
My Own Work, $30 to $45
Lower Priced Suits Made to Measure
$24.50 to $31.50
6 Landers Road Riverside 8932

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

The Studio Dress Shop
at the home of MRS. YOUNG
4603 Forest Drive Bayside 5340
Douglaston, L. I. *Open Evenings*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

Long Island

DOUGLASTON (Continued)

P. N. BRUNING
"The Finest Grocery Store on Long Island"
Northern Boulevard at 244th St.
Phones Bayside 1571-72 Douglaston, L. I.

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
Children's Feet Scientifically Fitted
Fine Footwear for Every Member of the Family. Fitting the Narrow Heel Our Specialty
64 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2172

LEIPERT SALES, Inc.
HUDSON—*Sales, Service*—ESSEX
Phone Great Neck 388
21 Railroad Ave. (opp. station) Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

Knickerbocker Oil Corp.
"Service Stations That Serve"
GASOLINE STATIONS AT
Main & Jackson Sts.....HEMPSTEAD
Main & Milton Sts.....FREEPORT
Grand & Milburn Aves.....BALDWIN
Central & Carman Aves.CEDARHURST
Merrick Rd. & Marshall Ave.LYNBROOK
Jericho Tpke & Plainfield Ave., FLORAL PARK
Mineola Blvd. & 2nd St.....MINEOLA
Maple & Union Aves.....WESTBURY

LOUVIS
For Home-Made Ice Cream and Candy
Our Sodas All Pure Fruit Flavors
LUNCHEONETTE
COURTEOUS SERVICE
53 Main St., Hempstead Phone 4937

F. B. STAFFORD Phone 7416
TIRE SERVICE SHOP
265 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
GOODYEAR TIRES
VULCANIZING
CARS WASHED

Vogue Beauty Shoppe
Finger Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring
Hair Cutting and Shampooing
HELEN B. ROWE
8-10 MAIN STREET Tel. 3029

New Cotton Stores
"Long Island's Miracle Stores"
34 MAIN ST. 44 MAIN ST.
Curtains and draperies made to order our Specialty. . . . Visit our specially equipped show room.

The Children's Style Centre of Long Island
TOBEY'S KIDDIE SHOP
24-26 MAIN ST., Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 4969
Outfitters for the boy, the girl and the baby. Your Kiddie deserves the best.

GAIL INC.
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
Frocks, $10 up. Hats, $5 up.
HEMPSTEAD 4282-J

HOLLAND BROS.
The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
39 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.

BRIGHTON MARKET
PRIME MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS
FREE DELIVERY
Bob Sauerman Jr. 67 Main St.
Proprietor Tel. Hempstead 400

M. J. FAHY
Riding School and Boarding Stables
Horses boarded. Saddle horses for hire. Riding instructions given.
8 Amherst Street Tel. Hempstead 5948

HUPMOBILE
DABE MOTORS, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
190 MAIN STREET
Telephone Hempstead 2346—5595

B. COHN
LADIES' AND GENTS'
TAILOR
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing, Alterations
CALL AND DELIVER
268 Fulton Ave. Hemp. 3540

LAWRENCE

J. HIRSCH, INC.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
TAILORS AND FURRIERS
Work called for and delivered promptly.
SHIRT HOSPITAL
389 Central Ave., Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Cedarhurst 6058

LONG BEACH

OWEN'S Boardwalk, Long Beach, Long Island
The home of delicious Salt Water Taffy All Flavors Fresh Daily
Price 50c per pound
"PURE AS AN OCEAN BREEZE"

WOODMERE

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
Real Estate and Insurance
(Woodmere Blvd. Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

MAMARONECK

FULL FINISH
Given Special Attention
MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, Inc.
Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Tel. Mamaroneck 2840
Family Work a Specialty.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY
of Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Capital, $150,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $250,000
Every Banking and Trust Service

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

MOUNT VERNON

The Kaplan Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 South Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Ladies' Corset and Specialty Shop,
Incorporated
4 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
CORSETS
Fitted, Altered, Repaired, Cleaned
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
OAKWOOD 8276
MME. S. WILSON

FAIN STORES INC.
Knitted Sportswear Sweaters Bathing Suits
IN MOUNT VERNON - 12 SOUTH FOURTH AVE
IN YONKERS - 5 NORTH BROADWAY
IN POUGHKEEPSIE - 300 MAIN STREET

TESORO BROTHERS
Fruiterers
Phones Oak. 6260—6261
112 PROSPECT AVENUE

WILLOW BROOK *MILK*
and Its By-Products
Call OAKWOOD 8681-82-83

CLARE BELLE
Week Days
Luncheon 65c Dinners $1
Sunday Dinner $1.25
23 COTTAGE AVE.
Phone H. C. 1326

WM. KIAR
4256 Barnes Avenue
Painter and Decorator
Phone Fairbanks 3140

BON TON DAIRY
Butter and Eggs
157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oa. 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

CHARLES J. SCHOEN
INSURANCE
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
Tel. Oak. 9427 & 8

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

Paris Millinery
92 Water
Newburgh, N. Y.

HERMAN'S MARKET and GROCERY
Tel. 946 496-498 Broadway
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

United Cotton Stores
Tel. 2440 97 WATER STREET

PIANOS
MASON & HAMLIN, KNABE
CHICKERING
Piano Tuning and Repairing
GEORGE C. EASMAN
9 CENTRAL AVE., Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

F. STERN, Inc.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water Street 45 Third Street

"We will be grateful to be of service"
C. H. MOSHER.....*Engineer*
J. W. S. COX.....*Architect*
With
Newburgh Building Supply Corp.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Telephone 3620-3621

DUBOIS & FULLERTON
Oiling—Greasing—Tire Service—Tydol Gas—Tydol Ethyl—Veedol Oil
Expert Greasing Service
Two Hydraulic Lifts
323-325 Liberty St., Route 9 W. Newburgh, N. Y. Rest Rooms. Phone 760

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGELS SHOE CO.
86 Water St., Newburgh Tel. 83
Tel. 1555 Founded 1858

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

NEW ROCHELLE

If It's Music, We Have It

611 Main St., opp. Maple Ave.
Entrance also on Huguenot Street for Convenient Parking
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW FURNITURE *at Warehouse Prices*
A saving of about one-third can be made by buying from our warehouse sales floor.
Your inspection invited
NEPTUNE STORAGE
369 Huguenot Street New Rochelle 1300
Our fleet of modern moving vans, fireproof warehouse and moth-extermination service are at your call.

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone 1000

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

FERGUSON'S
The Food Department Store
Fruit, Vegetables, Meat, Sea Food, Flowers, Candy, Bakery, Delicatessen, Soda and Lunch Counter.
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
562-568 Main St. Tel. N. R. 8400

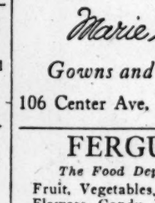
Grace Beecroft
GOWNS
Sports Afternoon Evening
Maison Alice Louise
677 MAIN STREET

WILLOW BROOK *MILK*
and Its By-Products
29 Grand St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Call New Rochelle 25

INSURANCE
DONALD T. MASON
59 Locust Ave. N. R. 9967
120 Broadway Rector 9240

THE MAIN FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
Loew's New Theatre Building

NEW YORK CITY

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx

Rugs and Carpets
By
H. S. Avakian
245 Fifth Avenue
New York City
Ashland 3554
Also Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing and Storing
I am sure you will be WELL PLEASED with my work. Please try.

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you.
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

Borough of Brooklyn
521 Nostrand Ave. Phone Lafayette 6929
Ideal Cleaners and Dyers
LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER
Alterations of all kinds. Goods called for and delivered.

QUAKER INN
1081 Bergen Street
Near Nostrand Avenue
Luncheon 11:30 to 2—50c
Dinner, Weekdays, 5 to 7:30—$1
Sundays, 12 to 7:30—$1

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHARLES A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Avenue—Windsor 4040
1037 74th Street—Atlantic 2196
We Carry
Interwoven Hosiery
nationally advertised in this paper
LEE'S MEN'S SHOP
918 Flatbush Ave., opp. Erasmus Hall
Buckminster 5976

W. GARTNER
Specialist in
Permanent Waving
European Expert, 20 years' experience
1921 Church Ave., Near B. M. T. Church Avenue Station
Buckminster 4040

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

Borough of Queens

FAR ROCKAWAY

Local Coal and Supply Co.
WILLIAM J. CONNERTY, Gen. Mgr.
CLARK and RAILROAD AVE.
Delivery Hewlett to Rockaway Park
Tel. Far Rockaway 0023

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO.
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.
Extends to You a Cordial Greeting to Visit Our New Banking Home

FLUSHING

"THE FAMILY STORE SINCE 1909"
GREATER Abramson's
MAIN, CORNER WASHINGTON STS.
SCHOOL OPENING SALE
Getting the children ready for school—wearing apparel and school supplies for boys and girls at specially reduced prices.

THE BOULEVARD SHOP
in FLUSHING
A Delightful Shopping Place for the Discriminating but Thrifty-Minded
featuring
Distinctive Feminine Outer and Under Apparel and Accessories
also
Smart Gifts and Decorative Things for the Home
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
220 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, LONG ISILAND
Please Come In and Look Around

Cadillac and La Salle Automobiles
Supplies, Parts and Repairs
CADILLAC-LA SALLE CORPORATION
Flushing, N. Y.

Flushing 8283
SANFORD RADIO *and* IGNITION
22nd St. and Sanford Ave.
Flushing, N. Y.

Flushing's Leading Cleaners and Dyers
We dry clean and press dresses, top coats, suits, ladies' coats, all kinds of rugs, draperies, blankets, furniture covers and cushions.
Phone Flushing 2266 and our driver will call.
MME. GERTON
One Flight Up 20 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.

Strictly Home-Made Candies
DOLLY MADISON CANDY SHOPPE
69 Madison Avenue
Flushing, N. Y.
Tel. Independence 3442
Mail orders solicited

FOREST HILLS

GURNEY *and* GURNEY
HOSTS
The Home Grill, Forest Hills, L. I. and Gurney's Inn
On the Brink o' the Beach
Montauk, L. I.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
LORENZ GOWN SHOPPE
Boulevard 6590
AUSTIN *at* WINDSOR PL.

FAIR ROSAMOND
HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving $15
for Bobbed Hair
Finger Waving—Marcel Waving
Facials—Hair Cutting
15 Station Square Boul. 0362

JAMAICA

Louvis Confectionery
Manufacturers of
Highest Grade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheonette a Specialty
HAUBER BROS., Props.
163-28 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Tel. Jamaica 1162

Phone Republic 3015
Joseph Fisher
STARTING AND LIGHTING IGNITION WIRING
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
General Overhauling—Towing
180-30 Jamaica Ave., Cor. 181 St.

RICHMOND HILL

GUTJAHR & FRANZ,
Incorporated
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultrys of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4320-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

KRAFT CHEESE
and other good things to eat at
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Phone: Richmond Hill 4001

Phone Cleveland 5976
for good *Wet-Wash Laundry* Service
X-LENT LAUNDRY, Inc.
130-03 101st Avenue, Richmond Hill
Our driver will call for your wet and flat work.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

OSSINING

LITTLE SHOP TEA ROOM
ALBANY POST ROAD
Corner Ellis Place
OSSINING, N. Y.
Tel. Ossining 490

PELHAM

RADIO
Kolb and Crawford
Authorized Sales and Service
Stromberg-Carlson, Majestic
and Other Leading Makes
249 WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792

KRAIS DRY GOODS
131 FIFTH AVENUE
NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 2597

in Pelham this year.
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE PRICES
You may have your Permanent Wave
THE VANITY SHOP
Brook Building Tel. Pelham 0912

PORT CHESTER

Final Clean-Up
MEN'S SUITS, $25
All Sales Final
J. Goldberg & Son
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

FALL DRESSES and HATS
IN NEW SHADES AND FABRICS
The Shirley Shoppe
235 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

ROCHESTER

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE *GUARANTEED*
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

YOU CAN SAVE 25%
on your Fire or Automobile INSURANCE
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
171 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

Insure With Us
Complete Protection
Nation Wide Claim Service
All Lines of Insurance
George Dietrich Co., Inc.
Granite Bldg. Tel. Stone 5897

"Rochester's Leading Dry Cleaners and Dyers"
STAUB & SON INCORPORATED
951-961 MAIN STREET EAST
82 East Ave. 70 Clinton Ave. So.
Monroe 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605

INSURE
with
POTTER
Stone 1651 539 Granite Building

Flowers
for Weddings, Graduations, and all other occasions
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
33 Franklin Street

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
East Side Savings Bank Building
Main 18

CHOICE MEATS
Poultry and Fish
J. P. ERNST
662 Monroe Ave. Stone 3016 or 3017

Harold A. Gardner
PLUMBING
Hot Water and Steam
HEATING
Genesee 2810 341 Genesee Street

THE BURNE
Grocery and Market and Food Shoppe
956-960 Genesee St. 485 Brooks Ave.
For Staple and Fancy Meats and Groceries.

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
Luncheon and Dinner
Special Dinner $1.00

Electrical Department Store
WIRING
Electrical Appliances
Laube Electric Corporation
338 Main Street, East

New Wall Papers
Paints, Varnishes and Brushes
DUFFY POWERS, Inc.
FOURTH FLOOR

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Lunch or Dine
in the coolest and most beautiful Restaurant in town.
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
My Own Candies, Ice Cream and Salted Nuts

The Pine Tree
TEA ROOM *BAKE SHOP*
Club Luncheon 65c
Dinner $1.00
140 EAST AVENUE

PRINTING
W. J. BEAGLEY
374 Mt. Hope Ave. at Hickory
Monroe 6910

HENRY E. WEISENBECK
INSURANCE
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
GRANITE BUILDING

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

VON BROOK BROS.
DELICATESSEN
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 2463
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

HOMES and HOMESITES
for the discriminating buyer
Canterbury Realty Corp.
"Community Builders"
SUNRISE HIGHWAY & CHARLOTTE STREET
ROCKVILLE CENTRE-LONG ISLAND
Telephone Rockville Centre 3800

RYE

SPRING AND SPRING DUCKS BROILERS SQUABS
Theodore Fremd
Established 1887
61 Purchase St. Rye 152 and 153

EMPIRE MARKET
PETRUCELLI BROS.
Choice Meats and Poultry
35 Purchase Street
Phone Rye 711

OUR COAL MAKES WARM FRIENDS
RYE COAL & SUPPLY CO.
99 Purchase St. Phone 1231

SCHENECTADY

H. S. Barney Co.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
Cash's Woven Names
Moore's and Parker's Pens
Pepsodent and Squibb's
Tooth Paste
Revelation Tooth Powder

Walk-Over Shoes
407 State Street

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 Jay Street Phone 2-7060

LATEST MODELS in
Majestic, Atwater Kent
and R. C. A. Electric Radios
THE WALLACE CO.
ALWAYS RELIABLE

FIRESTONE TIRES
EDDIE'S
QUALITY TIRE SHOP
Rear Redmond's Gas Station, Erie Blvd.
E. U. TROUT, Prop. Tel. 7514

Equip Your Car With
UNITED STATES
"ROYAL CORDS"
FREE TIRE SERVICE
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

Leavitt & Sons Service
Leading Confections—Ice Cream—Sodas
"Salon de Luxe" Private Tables and Booths
Western Gateway Bridge Approach
Phone 2-0195

SYRACUSE

The W. I. Addis Company
South Salina Street Syracuse 4, N. Y.
SPECIALISTS IN FEMININE WEARABLES

VINCETT'S
CLEAN COAL
Sylcoke at Lighting Co. Prices
Tel. 2-0183 115 E. Genesee St.

SHAPERO'S FRUIT
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables, also full line of Canned Goods and Packages. Featuring MONARCH and BLUE BOY Goods.
Phone 5-6383 528 WESTCOTT ST.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Monarch Food Products
MAPSTONE BROS.
560 E. Genesee

GREEN GATE RESTAURANT
The Home of Delicious Foods
451 So. Warren Street
OPEN SUNDAYS

GERE & STOHRER, Inc.
General Insurance
320-322 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

TROY

Muhlfelder's
INCORPORATED
20 THIRD STREET
Millinery and Accessories
for all outdoor occasions

Quackenbush & Co.
CLEARANCE
"Hubrite" Morning Frocks
5.00
Values 7.50 to 9.00

26 Piece Set of Solid Silver
6 knives, 6 forks, 6 dessert spoons, 6 tea spoons, butter knife and sugar shell. $60.00 Monogrammed
SIM & CO., Troy, N. Y.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

R. C. Reynolds Inc.
FURNITURE
RUGS
STOVES
Three Stores—Three Cities
TROY—ALBANY—SCHENECTADY

UNIVERSAL
Trojan Hardware Co.
96 Congress Street

"The Old Reliable House"
Broughton Fur Co.
Furs—Sports Apparel
297 River St. cor. Fulton Troy, N. Y.

School Supplies
Lavender's Book Shop
268 River Street
Next to Hendrik Hudson Hotel

ANSON R. THOMPSON CO.
The Home of Climax Ready Mixed Paints and Castle Floor Finish
403 River St. Troy, N. Y.
232 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y.

The Alton C. Dean Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire and Auto Insurance at Lower Rates
Boardman Bldg. Phone Troy 4910

PETOT SHOE CO.
Super Value $6.00 One Price
353 BROADWAY

UTICA

UTICA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.
Established 27 Years
Cadillac La Salle
Oldsmobile Viking
"Safest Used Car Market in State"

GUY BASILE
REAL ESTATE
and *INSURANCE*
Associated With
Better Homes Realty Company
Phone 4-0615 1143 Stueben St.

GEORGE EHRSAM
TAILOR
263 GENESEE STREET
UTICA, NEW YORK

LOCKWOOD'S
Quality Ice Cream
and Fancy Baked Goods

1223 Park Avenue Phones 3886-3887

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

UTICA (Continued)

McLuney Motor Co.
1711 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
BUICK AUTOMOBILES
"When Better Cars Are Built Buick Will Build Them"

Utica Trust and Deposit Company
Offers
Complete Financial Service
4% Interest Paid Accounts
Genesee and Lafayette Streets
East Side Branch
Bleecker and Albany Streets
Utica, N. Y.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
Apparel of Exceptional Style and Quality
Moderately Priced
GENESEE AT DEVEREAUX

KEYSER'S HARBOR GAS STATION
Announce
We are a Gould Battery Service Station
Batteries sold and recharged.
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
Pennzoil, Mobiloil and Pure Oil Co.'s Products
Tels. 4-9800 and 2-9858
FRANKFORT RD. R. F. D. NO. 2

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

Quality—Service—Price
The reasons for our hundreds of satisfied customers
Planters Grocery Co.
Pearl and Washington St. Phone 4-4105

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
DRESSES, COATS *and* MILLINERY
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

LEATHER GOODS
Trunks and Luggage
WALTER S. PURVIS
Stationer, Printer, Binder
84 GENESEE STREET

Ackerknecht's Market
Prime Meats and Manufacturers of Meat Products
812 Charlotte Street Phone 4-7117

EVANS & SONS
Established 1873
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry—Silverware—Clocks
234 GENESEE ST. opp. Savings Bank

WATERTOWN

Smart
'Back-to-School' Clothes
for Kindergarten, School and College
Empsall's

MARTHA'S SHOP
Specialist in Correct Dress
102 STONE STREET

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
LAPUM'S
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables
624 GOTHAM ST. Phone 1166-R

"MATRIX" SHOES
for Men and Women
Your Foot Print in Leather
Need No Breaking In
E. P. ELITHARP

If you visit the
Booras Confectionery
You Will Find
High Grade Candies and Delicious Ice Cream
8 PADDOCK ARCADE

H. E. TYLER Inc.
"Half a Century of Service"
COAL COKE WOOD
STORAGE TRUCKING
438 Court Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

WATERTOWN (Continued)

Elkhorn Markets
Incorporated
PRICE, QUALITY *and* SERVICE
Clean and Sanitary Markets

For School Girls
The Best Dollar Silk Hose Made
BLUE CRANE
SMITH & PERCY, Inc.

C. R. BRIMMER
Milk and Cream
Telephone 33-F14 Pamelia Road

The Popular Frederic's Permanent Wave arranged by
MILDRED M. HASLAGE
BEAUTY SALON
110 Stone Street Phone 3431
We specialize in Hair Cutting
Permanent, Water and Marcel Wave

WM. C. MORGAN
Watches and Diamonds
of Quality
1 PADDOCK ARCADE

"Say It With Flowers"
from
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
Formerly with
F. A. Bennett & Sons
116 Arsenal Street Phone 4125

CAMPBELL & LEWIS
HEATING *PLUMBING*
Silent Automatic Oil Burner
156 STONE ST. Phone 3912

WHITE PLAINS

Don-Lee
Sports Apparel Shop
On September third we shall have our new fall line of afternoon gowns, tailored dresses and sport suits.
4 CHURCH ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WILLOW BROOK
MILK
and Its By-Products
Call WHITE PLAINS 7743

J. L. MORAN, Inc.
GOODYEAR
GASOLINE TIRES OILS
Cor. Hamilton Ave. and Spring St.
Phone 5261

ERNEST J. CARLSEN
Painting and Decorating
40 Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 2121 Res. 6040

The Peoples National Bank and Trust Company
At Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y.
A COMMUNITY BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE
Complete Banking and Trust Departments

Spring Street Market
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
PRIME MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Phone 340
8 Spring Street, White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS

REO
FLYING CLOUD
MASTER and MATE
We always have a few good used automobiles which we can recommend
DORTCHESTER MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.
So. Bdwy. at New Main St.
Tel. 5580

Attention, Men!
R. C. Rice Men's Shop has just what you are looking for in Men's Wear for Summer.
498 SOUTH BROADWAY
Open Evenings

Greenhouses:
Palmer Ave. and Saw Mill River Road
Telephone Yonkers 3860
FLOWERS BY WIRE
MILLIOT—*Florist*
19 North Broadway Tel. Yonkers 2324

O.K. TO OWE KAY
KAY FURNITURE COMPANY
PAY THE KAY WAY

The HOLLYWOOD FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
A. N. MASSAS, Prop.
360 SO. BROADWAY Tel. 5404

Always Buy from
Yonkers Builders' Supply
Delivery Yards, YONKERS, N. Y. and WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables—Fancy Fruits
BROADWAY MARKET
Telephones 6563—8111—8112
G. H. Luithle, Prop. 359 So. Broadway

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ADELINA PATTI.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An operatic soprano whose exquisite voice won for her the title of "Queen of Song."

The daughter of musical parents, Adelina was brought from her native Spain to America while a young child. She was one of a large and gifted family to whom it was as natural to study music as to learn to read. The unusual beauty of her voice and her remarkable aptitude for music soon attracted attention, and she made her first public appearance at the age of seven. Taught by her brother-in-law, she progressed rapidly, and when 12 years old sang successfully in New York City. After this she was wisely withdrawn from public life, and spent three years in further training. At 15 she made her operatic début in New York as Lucia with distinct success, and followed up her achievement with other rôles equally successful.

Two years later, in 1861, she made her début in England at the Royal Italian Opera, and scored a triumph. From that time on her popularity was assured. Making her home in Wales, she sang every winter in Covent Garden, and regularly toured Europe and America. Her voice was extraordinarily beautiful, fresh and of great range, her execution brilliant and finished: and these qualities, coupled with her charm of person and manner, endeared her to the entire musical world.

The testimonials of her celebrated contemporaries show how justly she won her fame. Asked to name his three favorite opera singers, Verdi replied, "First, Adelina; second, Adelina; and third, Adelina." Jenny Lind, whom Patti greatly admired, said of her, "There is only one Niagara; and there is only one Patti."

Generous in her estimate of her fellow artists, she herself was gracious, modest, and singularly free from petty jealousies and affectations. Her success was due to the wisdom and good taste which she displayed throughout her long and exacting career, as well as to her remarkable gift.

A Word a Day

Sublimate

There is a beautiful picture in this word as well as in the more familiar "sublime," both tending to straighten one's back and lift the head. The Latin *sub* meant "under," and *limen* was their word for the lintel or sill of a door, specifically the cross-beam above the door; hence that which was sublime or sublimated was up to the lintel, high, elevated.

This conception of sublimation probably antedates the chemical use of the term, although our present figurative application seems to follow the latter. To sublimate is to cause to sublime or to pass from a solid to a gaseous state and thence back to a solid again by cooling, or in process of purifying. Thus figuratively we say that to sublimate denotes a purifying, a refining.

We are sublimated by contact with elevating thoughts, inspiring literature, and by emulation of the Supreme Being; we are sublimated as we strive for the pure essence of things.

The first syllable is accented, sub'-limate. Sound *u* as in up, *i* as in lit, *a* as in late.

"Religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How can the right tint be retained in women's hosiery? —*Fashions Page* 20
2. Why was an order issued to the effect that all university students in Italy should wear straw hats this summer?— *World's Great Capitals*..... 20
3. Who was the first American to discover a chemical element?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
4. Why do Presidents take to fishing, according to President Hoover?—*Editorial*... 20
5. What book contains some of the most magnificent writing of the sea to be found in modern literature? —*One Minute Biographies*. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "Many animals shed their coats regularly," says a naturalist. Yes, but animals don't have to wait around a tiny cloakroom to ransom them back afterward.

Arkansas Gazette: Colonel Lindbergh, we understand, is interested in archæology. Ancient air castles?

Louisville Times: A motorcycle cop doesn't charge you anything for overhauling your car, but the judge does.

A Quotation for Today

THE more we love the better we are; and the greater our friendships are, the dearer we are to God.—JEREMY TAYLOR

The Children's Corner

Samuel Spider and the Owl

SAMUEL SPIDER swung himself down from the tree under which Miss Matilda Muffet was sitting.

"Please stay this once," he begged, "there's something I want to tell you."

But already she had gathered up her curds and whey, and scuttled into the deep, green wood.

"That rhyme's all wrong!" muttered Samuel Spider, "and it should have been altered long ago. Why, I haven't been able to say more than three-quarters of a word to her for ages!"

He was referring, of course, to the celebrated verse,

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey.
There came a big spider
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

"I may be a big spider," he went on, "but I'm far too much of a gentleman, I hope, to frighten Miss Matilda Muffet."

"I quite agree with you."

Now, Samuel Spider was really talking to himself, so he waved his legs in surprise when someone answered him.

"Oh, I didn't see you," he said, looking up at the tree, where Mr. Solomon Owl was sitting on a long and wavy branch. "Well, I AM a gentleman spider and it IS a silly rhyme."

"Quite. Absolutely quite. It's just like many other nursery rhymes, and needs bringing up to date. For instance, the Lady of Banbury Cross would much rather ride in an airplane than on a white horse; and Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son was telling me the other day that he has never, never stolen a pig. His piping pleases them so much that they just dance after him."

"Fancy that!" Miss Matilda Muffet popped her head round the tree. She had come back to see if Samuel Spider had finished with her tuffet yet.

"Why don't you alter the rhymes?" she suddenly asked. "Start with the one about us, because you know I'm not really the littlest bit afraid of dear Samuel."

Mr. Solomon Owl nearly fell off the tree in surprise. He had never thought of such a thing. And yet, why not? So he said, "An excellent idea. Just give me time for meditation."

His meditation was so long and deep that he seemed to have gone to sleep. Then all at once he blinked and hooted:

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,

You'd better keep that in. It's a very good tuffet and not nearly worn out yet."

"Yes, sir," said Miss Matilda Muffet meekly, "but could I have grapefruit instead of curds and whey?"

"Impossible!" honked Mr. Solomon Owl. "It wouldn't rhyme at all. What about hay—eating a bundle of hay?"

"Oh, please, I simply couldn't!" exclaimed Miss Muffet. "I'll keep it as it is."

"Very well."

There came a big spider,
And sat down beside her—

Any complaints about that?"

"None at all," said Samuel Spider and Miss Matilda Muffet together.

"Then it's only the last line. That

"Oh, I Didn't See You," Said Samuel, Looking Up at the Tree.

will take some thinking over. Good night!"

They couldn't get another word out of him, so they went home to bed.

All that night and the following day Mr. Solomon Owl kept honking and hooting to himself, trying to make his rhymes fit in. Then, next evening he suddenly appeared just as Samuel Spider was dropping from the tree again.

"How will this do?" he asked:

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey,
There came a big spider
And sat down beside her,
And they stayed there from August to May.

"Splendid!" they both said. "Only, isn't that rather a long time?"

"Well, try it. If the weather turns cold, you can have 'a night and a day' instead. Now, I must go and alter rhymes for some of the others. Good evening—no trouble at all, I assure you!" And he flew away.

"I think that is very nice of Solomon Owl," said Samuel Spider. "It makes everything seem so much more friendly."

"It does," agreed Miss Muffet, and sat down on the tuffet again with Samuel Spider by her side.

Grocery Store Puzzle

Find Four Articles Sold in a Grocery Store.

Answer to Toll Gate Puzzle: Toll, tall, tale, gale, gate.

Odds and Ends

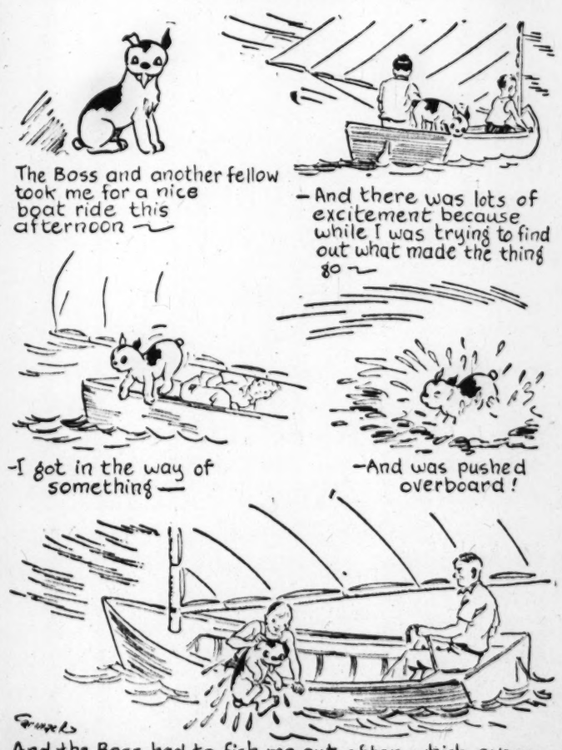
N. Y. Gasoline Consumption

It is estimated that New York City consumes 500,000 gallons of gasoline daily.

Comparisons

Commander Byrd's expedition to the Antarctic is costing 500 times as much as the voyage of Columbus to America.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss and another fellow took me for a nice boat ride this afternoon —
—And there was lots of excitement because while I was trying to find out what made the thing go —
—I got in the way of something —
—And was pushed overboard!
And the Boss had to fish me out, after which everything was all right again —

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Sunshine Box

Riverton, N. J.

A LITTLE girl 9 years old suffered a broken limb. A family of friends in Denver heard of it and the three small daughters immediately went out on a shopping trip. When they returned there was a very busy time sewing, wrapping and labeling. After all work was completed a Sunshine Box was ready to send to New Jersey. It contained 20 mysterious parcels.

When it reached the little girl it proved a Sunshine Box indeed. Each morning, first thing, the box was called for and packages were examined to determine which should be opened. Much eagerness accompanied each day's choice and each package proved a diversion for its day.

A little doll with complete wardrobe; a pajama suit for the little girl herself to match the doll's pajamas; surprises, puzzles, art supplies, etc., made up the miscellaneous collection. Those who witnessed the pleasure derived from the Sunshine Box declared that it had much to do with the child's speedy return to normal activity.

The Conductor

(From the Morning Post)

London

AN ELDERLY working-class woman with a laden basket came out of the market and hailed a bus. As the conductor alighted to assist her, her purse fell onto the road and scattered her money far and wide.

As the conductor searched for and recovered it she said that she knew exactly how much money was in the purse. "There's a shilling, two sixpences, and three pence."

"You've made a mistake, mother. There's a shilling, a two-shilling piece, two sixpences, and three coppers."

"'Taint my two shillings," said she. "You found it, it's yours, you keep it."

The conductor protested that she must have had more money than she thought she had, and for some minutes the dispute continued, the elderly woman offering to compromise by dividing the find between them.

The conductor, who addressed her as "Mother" in nearly every sentence, would not hear of this, and with the greatest good humor closed the discussion by telling her to "go and buy another joint with it."

In Lighter Vein

Life

College contestant breaks all broad jump records when somebody sounded an auto horn at the takeoff.

The Mistake

Hotel Guest: "May I trouble you for the mustard?"

Stranger: "You might ask the waiter."

Hotel Guest: "Pardon me; I made a mistake."

Stranger: "Did you take me for the waiter?"

Hotel Guest: "No, for a gentleman." —*Kasper* (Stockholm).

Followed Suit

"What did you say when you proposed to Muriel?"

"I told her the truth. I said: 'I am nothing, I have nothing, and I can do nothing.'"

"What did she do?"

"She did nothing." — *Nottingham Evening News.*

And More of It

First Dad: "I am spending a lot of money for my daughter's vocal and instrumental music lessons."

Second Ditto: "That's foolish. A radio is cheaper and you can get just as bad stuff over it."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Had Reasons

Dauber: "My picture was turned down by the exhibition hanging committee. I don't believe they even looked at it."

Friend: "Nonsense. They must have seen it or they wouldn't have done such a thing."—*Pathfinder.*

Not in Order

Master: "Haven't you finished cleaning those boots yet?"

Apprentice: "Yes, I am doing the second."

Master: "Where is the first?"

Apprentice: "I shall do that when I have finished the second."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (Cologne).

Solving the Fuel Problem

"Are you going to put in an oil burner for your furnace next winter, as you expected?"

"No, I get so many automobile and other circulars in the mail now that I believe I can heat the house with them."—*Pathfinder.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

International Finance and Security

ONE of the most interesting and important matters to be considered by the League of Nations Assembly at its meeting next month is a proposal to render "financial assistance" to a state which is threatened by aggression. The motives underlying the proposal are obvious. It has long been clear that, in the last analysis, material reductions in armament are largely dependent on security. If states can feel "secure" they will be willing to disarm. Thus, if financial assistance can be guaranteed a state which is threatened by aggression, the feeling of security would be reinforced, and disarmament will be more possible.

A draft convention dealing with this problem has been prepared and is to be considered at Geneva. The convention is a detailed and somewhat technical document. In essence, however, it provides that if any state, a member of the League, is held by a unanimous vote of the Council to be threatened by or a victim of aggression, that state shall be entitled to financial assistance. The state can contract a loan, the repayment of which will be guaranteed by the states which may be signatory to the convention.

This is a general guarantee, and there may be added special guarantees, by signatories of undoubted financial strength—that is, the great powers. The liability of these guarantors would be operative only if the borrowing state failed to meet its obligations. The maximum liability of each guaranteeing government would have the same ratio to the total amount of the loan as the contribution of that government to the expenses of the League of Nations has to the total budget of the League. To no guaranteeing state could the burden be great. But the certainty that a small state, threatened by aggression, could instantly secure a loan in the international money market, would immeasurably increase that small state's feeling of security.

This, briefly put, is the theory of the proposal. Its importance, however, lies in its implications almost as much as in the concrete scheme for guaranteeing loans. For the approval of such a proposal and its application would mean that, in a given case, the guaranteeing states would be giving unmistakable moral support to the state which is the victim of aggression, and would be expressing their moral condemnation of the aggressor country. On the other hand, the scheme would mean that the aggressor nation would find that the money markets of the world were closed so far as loans to it were concerned.

The proposal is thus designed to constitute a powerful deterrent against war. It is more positive than Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant, which provided for economic sanctions against an aggressor state. The application of that article would be so difficult and costly that it could hardly be invoked save under exceptionally grave conditions. An easier method of reaching the same end is proposed by the draft convention, now up for consideration.

It is not to be expected that action at Geneva this year will insure the plan going into effect. Even if the underlying idea is approved, discussion and modification of detail will be necessary. Developments come slowly in international organization, especially where the problem of security is concerned. The proposal was first adumbrated by Finland in 1926. For two years the financial committee of the League has been considering the matter. The draft convention is the result. It is another convincing indication that the problem of international organization is receiving that continuous, expert thought to which it is entitled.

The Official Guide at Home

ONE very natural result of the modern zest in travel and sight-seeing is the popularity of the official guide, that courteous gentleman who accompanies the party on bus or ship and supplies just the information necessary to make the trip interesting. Sometimes this lecturer throws in a jest or two, of his own manufacture, to balance the more solid content of his factful remarks, but he seldom strays from the formal text with which he is thoroughly familiar.

The official guide is a useful person, an oracle of information, and every tourist appreciates his genial services, but somehow one wonders whether his professional mannerisms go home with him at night to regale the family circle.

Let us say that Mr. and Mrs. Guide and Junior Guide have just parked themselves for dinner. One of the dishes is spinach, which is neglected by Junior, who is more interested in the meat and potatoes. Mr. Guide instantly takes in the situation and delivers himself thus:

> On the immediate left of the roast you will observe a receptacle of dark green spinach, so called because it was discovered in 1718 by Capt. William Carey on the Isle of Spinach, which accounts for its name. It has high food value, possesses a delicious flavor, and is strongly recommended to growing boys. Go to it, son.

Or perhaps Mr. Guide is sitting thoughtfully with Mrs. Guide in the library after the evening meal. For ten minutes he has been perusing the newspaper. Suddenly he megaphones his wife in these words:

> One of Bingville's leading citizens, Phineas W. Fossil, has decided to honor his home town by the erection of a model pickle factory immediately adjacent to the main highway. Let us hope the little gherkins will not become fossilized.

Down comes the asbestos curtain on the private life of the official guide when off duty. Doubtless he has many counterparts in American towns and cities. For instance, the professional writer of newspaper headlines might rush jauntily home some evening to proclaim to his wife, "Local Banker Leads U. S. Lobster Club at Sea-Food Banquet."

Turbulence in Palestine

PALESTINE, the most war-harassed country in the world, is again in a state of turbulence and strife. News items from Jerusalem indicate a state of unrest of a serious nature which has broken out in that city and in various other communities of the country. The attack of the Arabs upon the Jews at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem was the signal for similar outbreaks in various places which seem to call for strong measures on the part of the British authorities.

There may be a deep significance in the fact that there is no evidence that the Moslem attacks have been directed toward the Christians, who, it is reported, are marking the doors of their houses with a blue cross to signify that they are neutral and have no Jews concealed within.

It seems highly probable that the outbreak has behind it something besides religious prejudice. Within a territory approximately the size of New Hampshire are crowded more than 700,000 Arabs, mostly small farmers, about 100,000 Jews, and 80,000 Christians. Much of the territory is not tillable, and with the primitive methods of agriculture still in use by the Bedouin farmers the soil yields a pitiably small return for the labor expended. A large incursion of Jews under the Zionist movement could scarcely fail to disturb the Arab inhabitants, since they might foresee that ultimately it would seriously hamper their gaining a livelihood.

The Zionist movement has acquired much of the most fertile land in the country and settled Jewish farmers upon it. These farmers, supplied with modern agricultural implements and with improved flocks and herds, place the Bedouin farmers at a disadvantage.

Palestine is primarily an agricultural country, a country of flocks and herds, of vineyards, of olive groves, of orchards and wheat fields. The land has been cultivated so long that the soil is much depleted. All these conditions tend to increase the difficulties of wresting from the soil the meager return upon which the Arab families subsist. Consequently they are quickly responsive to any movement having the tendency through economic pressure to lessen their chances of gaining their subsistence or to drive them from the land which they have occupied for many centuries.

While the economic factor may not be the primary cause of the present outbreak, yet it is without doubt a contributing factor. The fires of religious prejudice which for a thousand years have smoldered, and at times have burst into flames, have by no means been quenched. The Moslems are ardent religionists and, conscious of their superior strength in numbers, are little tolerant of other religionists.

One thing is certain: the Zionist movement cannot go forward to a successful restoration of Israel at the expense of the Bedouin farmers. Conciliation and co-operation must be entered upon by the two races before the hopes of the promoters of this movement can even in a small degree be realized. Economic pressure will not solve the problem. The remedy lies much deeper.

Overcoming Sky Barriers

WHILE the majestic Graf Zeppelin was anchored at her mast in her home port making ready for the flight across Russia and on to Tokyo, it was reported that the start was delayed because of the hesitation on the part of officials in Moscow in granting permission to the ship to enter the air over the Russian border. A similar delay was caused by French authorities a fortnight earlier when the craft was charting a course from Germany to the United States. In both instances the permission was granted, though not, apparently, as a matter of course and not without a faintly concealed desire, in each case, to exercise a degree of authority which, uncurbed, would have rendered difficult a performance which has won the applause of the people of the whole world.

In view of the rapid development of transportation and communication through the trackless channels of the air, one can but speculate as to how long any nation or group of nations will find it prudent or possible to maintain the imaginary aerial barriers which now theoretically separate them from their neighbors and from the rest of the world. It would seem that the time is coming, even if it is not now here, when there must be a revision of those codes of law which, despite their wise enactment, have naturally tended to perpetuate an artificial isolation or separation disadvantageous to peoples and nations whose interests, in the last analysis, are almost identical.

A writer in the current issue of the Journal of the American Law Association, Col. W. Jefferson Davis, of San Diego, Calif., advances the view that these new agencies will be effective in "furthering concord among the leading nations of the world, regardless of the wishes of statesmen who may be inclined to protect the barriers and jealousies of individual states as against agreement and comity among nations." Indeed, it would seem that there is no choice left to those who would seek to guard the theoretical boundaries against the passage of friendly aircraft, any more than in the case of the transmission across the borders of radiocast messages on their flight from capital to capital and thence around the world.

Of course, it is not possible that the rights and privileges of individual nations will be surrendered because of this overwhelming invasion of airships and communication lines. Until the time comes when all barriers can be removed, there will remain the theoretical need of recognizing and asserting national and state sovereignty. But with the advance of these newer methods the futility of attempting to maintain antiquated theories of isolation is apparent. Indeed, the nation which would keep pace with world progress must, while safeguarding its integrity, abandon those fictitious standards which, it may sometime be realized, have contributed a large share in perpetuating and fanning the flames of international discord and strife.

Those jurists and scholars who undertake the task of writing the new code of the air will enter a field where they must work without the aid of precedents afforded by ancient laws and adjudicated causes. In some European countries and in several of the American states laws have been enacted to regulate air transport. The larger question of transcontinental regulation is not so readily solved. Its logical solution will come with the ungrudging co-operation of all governments in the formulation of a world code in which there is written a record of concessions made, rather than one of reservations insisted upon.

Expecting the Premier

PUBLIC interest in the approaching visit of the British Premier to the United States mounts with news that the White House, despite rumors of postponement, still expects to receive Mr. MacDonald some time in October.

The advantages in either an early or a deferred visit are equally obvious. Were the Prime Minister to delay his naval conversations with President Hoover until next year, or such time as an Anglo-American naval agreement had been reached, or until a round-table conference had drawn Japan, France and Italy into an understanding, the arrival of the Premier on American shores as the culminating event in a successful disarmament move would be invested with a significance and acclaim that could be afforded at no other moment. Moreover, Mr. MacDonald at present has his hands full with affairs at The Hague and Geneva, and with pressing problems at home, a circumstance which would make a later date generally more convenient.

On the other hand, public opinion in both nations is clearly desirous of having the Premier arrange his expedition at the earliest possible moment. For, apart from the delicate and highly complicated business end of the trip, conditions for the meeting are unusually favorable. Not for some years have relations between the two nations been so unmistakably cordial as at the present moment. A brief three months have worked remarkable transformations. Britain's respect for President Hoover's sound judgment is matched by American confidence in Mr. MacDonald's evident sincerity, while General Dawes has proved a ubiquitous and irresistible goodwill maker.

Such conditions would clearly make the Premier's visit within a few weeks highly fruitful, regardless of whether the conversations were to be followed by the dramatic announcement of an agreement.

A Stewardship of 300 Years

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE is a year which, in the annals of Bible distribution, occupies a particular niche. For it was in that year that the first Authorized Version Bible was printed by the Cambridge University Press. Three hundred years is not a long span as time goes, and when the progress that has been made since 1629 in the direction of Bible translation and printing is recognized, it is seen to be fully on a par with the progress made in almost every other direction of human achievement.

Cambridge had commenced the printing of the Bible (in the Geneva Version) more than forty years before 1629. This it had done under the charter granted to the university by King Henry VIII in 1534, a charter which bestowed the privilege of safeguarding, printing and publishing the Holy Scriptures. Under this charter, while it had been the center of many violent attacks, Cambridge printing became so firmly established as to withstand the jealousy of the medieval London stationers and the dangers inseparable from the changing political and religious views of successive sovereigns.

It was not, however, in 1611, the year in which the Authorized Version of the Bible was issued, that it was first published at Cambridge, because for a while thereafter the printer to the King, one Barker by name, was responsible for every copy put out. Instead nearly twenty years were to elapse before it became obvious that if the production of Bibles were to be left in the hands of any printer uncontrolled by some learned body, however excellent that printer might be from the purely technical point of view, the risk of degrading the work of the translators would be very great and the danger of repeated errors unavoidable.

In the years following, the steps taken toward the almost universal Bible distribution of today have been orderly and well defined. It is significant to learn, however, that one of the chief setbacks has been the hand of rebellion and war. One reads, for instance, that the outbreak of the Great War interrupted all progress with new editions and resulted in the surrendering for munitions of many valuable sets of printing plates of Bibles. Immediately after its conclusion, however, a program of new editions of the Authorized Version of the Bible was outlined, and of these up to the end of 1928 seven have been completed and placed on sale.

Editorial Notes

"The pen is mightier than the sword," and now that the P. E. N. Club has taken steps to establish next year an Institute of Literature in Washington along the lines of the Williamstown Institute of Politics, with the purpose of furthering world peace and a better understanding between England and the United States, it looks as though the P. E. N. should make the pen truly effective in proving its might.

Now that the navy dirigible Los Angeles has successfully towed an airplane in midair, and will try to do the same with six in line, will the train look like the tail to a Titanic kite, or will it resemble a modern roc mothering a strange brood?

Add to signs of the times gone by: the old brewery shingles that hung outside the saloons.

Main Street Stages a Comeback

By WALTER [illegible]
Professor of Sociology, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

I

MAIN STREET and America are synonymous. The period during which it was proper to hold in disdain the small town has passed, and its reign was of a decidedly temporary nature. When any given movement is progressing with great rapidity and strength, one readily gets into the swing of it, assumes that it has always been so, and expects it to continue with increasing rapidity as the years go on. But a movement does not usually have that sort of continuous upward swing. It reaches its high point, proceeds for a brief period horizontally, and then begins its descent. So with the city-building movement in America.

With the coming of the factory age, workmen began to be assembled into close quarters. The village smithy left his shop "under the spreading chestnut tree," and became one of 5000 workers in a wagon factory. The town bootmaker quit making shoes, left his town shoemaking shop, and became one of the workers in a big shoe factory. The tailor worked in a crew on "custom-made" suits; the dressmaker went into a city "ready-to-wear" house. These and others like them had formerly lived in small houses in small towns; when they left, the small houses stood vacant; the shops were for rent, and the small town became decadent.

"Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," was changed to "Go to the city, young man, and make your fortune." A man from New York or Chicago must be some great person, whereas a man from Podunk must amount to nothing. All roads led to the city.

Since there were few noted people living in the country and in small towns, it became the defense mechanism of the people from these places to boast that most of the worth-while leaders in city life were born in the country. Then it must follow that the city could not breed greatness, and that we were doomed to run out of that factor as soon as all of the inherent great qualities had been drained out of the country. This made good "country life" talk, and was played up far beyond the limit of actual truthfulness.

* * *

Then came along some careful investigator, and listed the persons whose names are found in "Who's Who," traced them to their places of origin, and took the argument away from the one who "viewed with alarm." It was found in the first place that, at the time of the birth of these city great ones, a very large majority of the population in the United States was on farms and in small towns, and that, if one were to be born at all, the chances were he would be born where nearly all the folks lived; therefore, since a very large percentage of all births were in the country, it might well follow that an equal percentage of all the births of great ones would take place out in the country. But statistics proved to the contrary—the country had not produced its percentage of great people as compared to the city.

In other words, it came to the place where the big things that were being done were being done in the cities, and therefore the only place to be great (that is, noted) was in the city. The psychology of the situation urged along this condition, since, with the city the goal of all who could get there, it came to be expected that greatness would manifest itself only in the important city center.

The people who had left the small town as a place that was inefficient looked upon it with disdain. In fact, they were afraid that someone would find out the place of their humble origin. They joined with the city-bred in ridiculing the small town, and for self-protection were louder than any others in declaring everything below par to be "small town stuff."

It is not a matter of record that the mastodons and dinosaurs were aware of the exact time when their great size began to point toward their extinction. Probably they still boasted of their superiority even when, with undesirable climatic changes and the coming forward of a new species, their premature fatality rate was rapidly mounting. At any rate, they did not keep on becoming bigger—but they passed out of the picture.

Many of those who wrote epitaphs for the small town on American soil have passed on. But the small town was not a thing of the past—it was sleeping. It has turned over in its sleep, and is now fully awake. Those who expected it to be "wiped off the map" may be surprised to know that the number of incorporated villages of less than 2500 population has been on the increase in the United States during the last few years. In 1900 there were 7240 such incorporated places, while in 1920 there were 10,239. This was an increase of 41.4 per cent in the two decades. In 1900 the population of these incorporated villages of less than 2500 each was a little over 6,000,000, while in 1920 their population was more than 8,500,000.

* * *

There are many villages that are unincorporated, and a count of the population in such places of from 250 to 2500 is further enlightening. The country's total village population in 1900 was a little over 8,500,000, while in 1920 it had grown to nearly 13,000,000, an increase of 48 per cent. These figures indicate that, during the twenty years following 1900, the population of all villages increased faster than the population of incorporated villages alone; and the total village population increased much more rapidly than did the population of the Nation as a whole.

Perhaps these statistical facts will quiet the belief that Main Street has become frightened at its own cartoon, and proposes to fold its tent like the Arab, "and as silently steal away."

Certain people in the large cities have seen the decline in farm population of the last few years as further evidence that the towns were losing ground. They forget that the decrease in farm population is largely due to the greater efficiency of modern farm methods, requiring fewer workers. Along with the wail about the people leaving the farms, they must also have heard the clamor about the "exportable surplus." The two together seem to tell of greater production from fewer workers. Statistics show also that the decreased number of farm people have greater buying power and are developing a superior social environment. It has been during the period of the decrease of farm population that we have seen the increase in the number of villages, and in the population of these small towns.

In the middle West there may frequently be found a town in which the school board cannot employ a married man as superintendent of schools because there is no vacant house in which he can live. New and modern retail stores are also the rule, and not the exception. This does not connote decadence.

* * *

The national population in the United States is increasing at the rate of about 2,000,000 a year, not counting additions by immigration. In the next twenty-five years there will be added more than 50,000,000 people to the American-born population. These people have to live some place, and the big city is not getting its percentage of them. They are being added to the small town population.

Of course, the word "small" has only relative significance. To a person from New York City, Columbus, O., will seem small; and to a person from Kansas City, Topeka, Kan., will seem small. So, to one from the "county seat," every other town in the county is known as a "small town." Perhaps it would not be entirely out of reason to consider towns of 10,000 and less in America as coming within the "small town" class. At any rate, in a town of this size, everything radiates from or to Main Street. This is what one means when he says "Main Street is America"; and "The future of America is the future of the small town."

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

MUSCOVITES are promised a novel musical entertainment in the shape of a symphonic orchestra of factory whistles if the invention of a Tula worker named Bandrovsky proves practicable. Bandrovsky's idea is to establish an electrical connection between the keyboard of an organ and sixty whistles of various factories, which could thus all be made to play, or rather blow, a common tune. Special whistles of similar tonal power will be manufactured with a view to trying out this experiment. This orchestra of whistles will play, if the plan goes through, on important revolutionary holidays.

* * *

Prof. F. N. Petrov, the new president of the Voks (the usual abbreviated title for the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries), has announced that he will devote special attention to the problems of extending the present system of book exchange between Russia and foreign countries and to strengthening scientific contacts between the Soviet Union and the outside world. The society will make an effort to enlist the more active co-operation of Russian savants and to collect and disseminate information about scientific and technical discoveries and problems in the Soviet Union.

* * *

The Osaviakhim, the central Russian voluntary aviation society, has sent out an airplane on a trip from Moscow to the Caucasus with a view to making aviation popular and comprehensible, even in very remote districts. The airplane will make numerous stops, as often as possible in country districts, and give free short rides to 2000 persons who hold cards of membership in the Osaviakhim.

* * *

The 35,000 gypsies of the Soviet Union are gradually being weaned away from their traditional habits of allegedly picturesque vagabondage and are being encouraged to adopt more settled forms of life. Gypsy singers in prewar days constituted a feature of every fashionable restaurant, and one still finds them in some Moscow restaurants and cafés, although the emoluments of this profession have probably declined with the wealthy classes, which supplied most of them. The migratory gypsies, who live, for the most part, in the southwestern districts of the Soviet Union, are gradually becoming established in farm settlements and are beginning to send their children to school.

* * *

The Leningrad Public Library, which was considered third in the world in size before the revolution, has now enlarged its stock of books by more than 50 per cent, having absorbed the libraries of the State Duma, the Ecclesiastical Academy, the Free Economics Society and other institutions which no longer exist. The library also receives two copies of every book, magazine and newspaper published in Russia. There are now 4,640,000 volumes in the library, as against 3,000,000 before the war. Three hundred persons are employed in the library, which maintains an advanced librarian's course and a bibliographical institute.

* * *

The American tourist inflow into Russia, while small by comparison with the same movement in western Europe, is assuming more considerable proportions every year. One July week witnessed the arrival of over eighty business men, lawyers, journalists and pleasure travelers, enrolled for the month's tour of Russia organized by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, the coming of 250 tourists, mostly from the United States, and the presence of half a dozen smaller groups under the auspices of the Open Road, an American organization which arranges group trips to Russia. While such a number of foreigners could have been easily accommodated in most large cities, they exerted an appreciable strain upon Moscow's hotel reserves of available rooms.

* * *

The commercial aviation lines of the Soviet Union will increase their mileage two and a half times by 1933, if plans of expansion are carried out. The distance covered by the lines which are now functioning is 12,000 miles; this will grow to 30,000 miles. Among the projected new lines may be noted the following routes: Moscow-Tashkent, Nizhni-Novgorod-Astrakhan, Kharkov-Odessa, with a possible prolongation over the Black Sea to Constantinople. Other proposed lines will link Russia by air with China and Japan, and make it possible to traverse great stretches of the frozen northern regions of European Russia and Siberia, with speed and comfort. The present air line from Berlin to Moscow will be supplemented by another from Berlin to Kiev in Ukrainia, and Rostov, the center of the North Caucasus.

* * *

The nationalist susceptibilities of the Soviet Republic of Georgia caused a change in the projected itinerary of the party of American business men who are making a de luxe tour of Russia, at a charge of $1000 per person, during the latter part of July and the first part of August. It had been originally planned to take the party over the northern stretch of the Georgian military road, which was cut through the main range of the Caucasus and affords views of some of the most picturesque mountain scenery in the Soviet Union, without visiting Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. This, however, gave some offense to the Georgian authorities, who, like all Caucasians, possess a strongly developed instinct for hospitality, and the plans of the trip were changed so as to include a visit to Tiflis, following a trip over the entire length of the military road.

* * *

A little fleet of eight merchant ships, convoyed by the redoubtable ice-breaker Krassin, which rescued General Nobile and some of the members of his party in the Arctic last summer, will soon set out for the Kara Sea, where two of the largest Siberian rivers, the Ob and the Yenisei, empty into polar waters. This approach from the north is the only means of commercial contact with a vast area of northern Siberia, which is quite devoid of railroads. The region is, of course, thinly populated; but it has been found commercially profitable to send out this expedition in order to organize an exchange of manufactured goods for furs and other products of northern Siberia. Heavy ice sometimes makes difficulties for ships in entering and leaving the Kara Sea; but, with the aid of the Krassin, and of a number of meteorological stations which have been established in the neighborhood of the sea, it is expected that this difficulty will be overcome.

* * *

The Kurds, a primitive people who live in the mountainous regions of Soviet Armenia (still larger numbers of them are to be found in the eastern districts of Turkey), are to learn their A B C's for the first time. Hitherto they have never possessed an alphabet and have been inclined to keep their children away from schools, unless they were attracted by some material benefits, such as free hot meals and clothing. Now an alphabet, adapted to the peculiar sounds of the Kurd language, has been drawn up and the task of introducing educational measures has been made correspondingly easier.

* * *

The Free City of Danzig made something in the nature of a diplomatic début here recently, when a delegation, headed by the president of the Danzig Senate, Dr. H. Sahm, arrived in Moscow. The Danzig flag, notwithstanding the fact that its design included emblems which are not favored in Russia today, a crown and two crosses, was raised side by side with the Soviet flag over the mansion of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, where the delegation was entertained. Danzig's foreign relations are supposed to be carried on through Poland; and this is stated to be the first occasion on which a Danzig delegation has been received with so much official ceremony. Among other subjects the delegation has discussed with the Soviet economic authorities the possibilities of using Danzig more extensively as a reshipment port for Soviet foreign trade transactions.

* * *

A summer visitor to Moscow was Edwin Fleischer of Philadelphia, who possesses an extensive and interesting collection of manuscript scores of composers. He came to Russia for the purpose of enlarging this collection with specimens of modern Russian composers.